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VANCE CALL FOR ARMS NEGOTIATIONS REPORTED

LD221412 Moscow TASS in English 1042 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] New York, 22 Jun. TASS--Prominent American politician, former U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has strongly criticized the foreign policy course of the U.S. administration, appearing in "The Meet the Press" television programme of the NBC company.

It is particularly bad, Cyrus Vance said, that the administration has not yet elaborated a positive approach to negotiations on limitation of strategic armaments. Resumption of negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States on limitation and reduction of nuclear means could be a realistic way of relaxation of international tension. He said he was confident that the Russians were striving for equality and balance of forces and, therefore, negotiations resumed on this basis could produce positive results.

Cyrus Vance said he knew that the Soviet Union was ready to use any possibility to open such negotiations. The Reagan administration meanwhile did nothing in this direction. Moreover, the administration conducts a policy, provocative towards the Russians, the testimony of this being the unjustified decision announced a few days ago on the sale of up-to-date American arms to China. The decision points to the lack of a serious approach in Washington to the problem of Soviet-American relations.

The former U.S. secretary of state pointed to the danger of a further delay of resumption of the SALT neogtiations by the U.S. administration. The time is running out, the term of the SALT I treaty is ending, the SALT II treaty has not yet been ratified and, meanwhile, new dangerous types of weapons are being developed and accumulated. If we miss time now for the opening of productive negotiatons, we shall see soon be seen how much we have lost, said Cyrus Vance.

Cyrus Vance criticized the Middle East policy of the Reagan administration. He pointed out that the USA, which seeks to form in the Middle East an anti-Soviet alliance, obviously does not take into account the realities of the situation in the region where solution of the Palestinian issue is the most important element of stabilisation and attainment of peace. Touching upon the Israeli air raid on the nuclear reserach centre in Iraq Cyrus Vance pointed out that this step would even more hamper the quest for ways of a peace settlement of the Middle East crisis.

Answering journalists' questions on the policy of the administration in countries of Central America, Cyrus Vance pointed out that the desire to resolve problems through military means, as it is being done by Washington in El Salvador, will only complicate its political solution.

U.S. DESIRE TO HOLD ARMS TALKS QUESTIONED

LD230916 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] From time to time now Washington officials issue deliberate statements for the benefit of their NATO allies aimed at dispelling West Europe's concern caused by the policy of sabotage by the Reagan administration toward the SALT talks. Precisely this purpose was served by a recent statement before a group of West European military security experts made by the Assistant Secretary of State for Europe Eaglesburger, the Eaglesburger who is so prone to talk on the necessity of gaining military superiority over the Soviet Union. More on this by our observer Sergey Losev:

The asistant secretary wanted his listeners to believe that the current United States administration is quite willing to renew talks with the Soviet Union not only on SALT but also on medium-range missiles in Europe. According to the Bonn correspondent of the New York TIMES Eaglesburger's statement, with its unusually clear announcement of the United States desire to have talks with the Soviet Union, was aimed at dispelling doubts that have emerged in Europe as a result of the anti-Soviet overtones prevalent in President Reagan's and Secretary of State Haig's declaration.

These overtones, the New York TIMES stresses, have heightened doubts as to the United States' real intention to hold serious talks with the Soviet Union on limiting medium-range missiles and what is the actual state of affairs.

The truth is that the American appraoch to these talks is conditioned by the Pentagon's desire to implement at all costs its plans for deploying in Western Europe new American cruise and Pershing II missiles. This is what the White House builds its futile hopes for gaining military superiority on. At the recent talks in Washington with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Hermany the hosts reaffirmed that they view these new missiles, that are capable of reaching Soviet territory, as the instruments of a preemptive strike at Soviet strategic missiles. That's why top priority is given to the missile's deployment, not talks. All the rest is brushed aside, objective assessments and the facts which indicate that so far there exists approximate parity between NATO and the Soviet Union.

As recently as the 12th of this month, at a meeting in the Kremlin with the leader of Sweden's Social Democrats, Olof Palme, President Leonid Brezhnev noted that so far Washington has shown no true willingness to hold serious talks on nuclear arms limitation or to seek the solution of this vitally important problem. Whatever they are saying now in Washington on the inevitability on the resumption of Soviet-American talks on SALT and on medium-range missiles the American side shows no desire to engage in talks on the essence of the problem, confining itself to the vague promises to begin these talks late this year and the working contacts now taking place in Washington between the State Department and the Soviet Embassy are only devoted to the procedure of the future talks because of the position taken by the American side. Besides it looks like the United States administration means to continue to seek limitations only for the Soviet medium-range missiles, ignoring the issue of the United States forward based weapons. This was also confirmed by Alexander Haig at his recent press conference in Manila. But this approach absolutely contradicts the principle of equality and like security and the Soviet side cannot agree to it.

Its insistence on this discrimanatory approach shows that the United States administration wants to turn the talks into a screen for its peace-endangering plans for deploying new American missiles on West European soil. In the long run this approach poses a danger to the national interest of the United States itself. The former United States Secretary of State Cyrus Vance speaking recently in the NBC program 'Meet the Press' noted that time is running short. If we miss the opportunity for beginning productive talks now, Vance warned, soon we'll see how much we lost. According to Cyrus Vance the renewal of the SALT talks between the Soviet Union and the United States could be a practicable means of alleviating international tension.

The former United States secretary of state expressed confidence that the Russians strive for parity and balance of strength, and, therefore, talks renewed on this basis could yield positive results. He is convinced, Cyrus Vance stressed, that the Soviet Union is willing to use any opportunity for beginning these talks.

In the meantime, the Reagan administration has done nothing in this direction. Moreover, Cyrus Vance said, it is following a provocative policy towards the Russians which is evidenced by the unjustified decision to sell modern weapons to China announced a few days ago. According to Vance, this decision indicates that Washington lacks a serious appraoch to the problem of United States-Soviet relations.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA HITS U.S. ARMS SUPERIORITY DRIVE

PM221524 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Jun 81 p 3

[Col M. Ponomarev "Military Observer's Notes": "Against Reason"]

[Text] Presenting the Order of Lenin in the Kremlin to WPC President Romesh Cahndra, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said: "Reason, conscience and faith in the future--these are weapons which the supporters of peace possess and the supporters of the arms race and confrontation lack." These words are a succinct description of two distinct lines in international politics.

The line pursued by the Soviet Union and the other socialist community states--a line which enjoys growing support among progressive forces the world over--is lucid and clear. Our intentions are pure and noble. The USSR's might is great. But it never has been and never will be used to the detriment of the peoples. It serves and will continue to serve the cause of peace.

There are many sober-minded people in the West. They know that it is madness to bank on force and war in relations with the socialist countries. There is only one sensible path today--peaceful coexistence and mutually advantageous cooperation between the two social and political systems.

But some people in the capitalist world are following a different line. They habitually think exclusively in terms of force and diktat. Their main political credo is to establish monopoly capital's world hegemony and to attain military superiority over the Soviet Union. This is precisely the line followed by the U.S. ruling circles, contrary to the dictates of reason and conscience. They are echoed by the most brazen anticommunists in NATO and also by the present Beijing leadership.

Outlining U.S. policy, former U.S. diplomat E. Richardson wrote: "Americans want their country to be the world sheriff, toting and using weapons on the side of the 'goodies' against the 'baddies.'" The "goodies" are, of course, the capitalist West; the "baddies" are communists, fighters for national freedom and democracy and the forces of progress in general. But Richardson is perhaps wrong to accuse all Americans in this way. It is not ordinary Americans who want to be world sheriff but those who govern them.

U.S. global strategy, geared to establishing U.S. imperialist world domination, applies above all to Europe. The 40 years since the start of the Soviet people's Great Patriotic War against German fascism have forced people to reflect again and again on what is happening on this continent where two world wars began and where the two most powerful military groupings--the Warsaw Pact and the North Atlantic bloc--are currently locked in confrontation.

The dimensions and tempo of the NATO countries' militarist preparations increase with each passing year. In Atlantic offices and headquarters no one conceals the fact that these preparations are directed against the Soviet Union and its allies and friends. Some 7,000-8,000 so-called U.S. tactical nuclear warheads are massed in West Europe. Moreover, U.S. forward-based facilities are also deployed there, numbering approximately 1,000 nuclear weapon delivery vehicles. But this is not enough for the Pentagon. It is preparing to deploy nearly 800 more new medium-range nuclear missiles.

The United States and NATO are devoting much attention to building up all types of North Atlantic bloc joint armed forces. Over the past 4 years the U.S. troop contingent in the FRG alone has increased by 31,000 men. Over a short period the United States has created in West Germany additional stocks of weapons and combat equipment for two divisions and is currently delivering equipment for a further two. The arsenals of the NATO Eurogroup countries will receive in the next 2 years 460 tanks, 890 other armored combat vehicles, 360 artillery pieces and more than 600 combat aircraft and helicopters.

The peace-loving public is particularly alarmed by the transformation of FRG territory into the main bridgehead for unleashing a new military adventure. The 500,000-strong West German Bundeswehr has long been the North Atlantic bloc's best trained and most efficient army, its generals boast. After the United States, the FRG is the biggest military spender in NATO. It is in the FRG that all the new U.S. medium-range ballistic missiles--108 Pershing II's--and a substantial proportion of the cruise missiles are to be deployed. Also there are the U.S. and West German Lance missiles and (?308.3 mm) guns for which the United States is starting--or has already started--to produce neutron warheads and shells.

This concentration of military might in direct proximity to the socialist community's western borders shows that certain peoples have failed or, to be more accurate, have chosen not to learn the lessons of the past. Those who are planning new aggressive acts against the USSR clearly learned nothing from the failure of the bloody Hitlerite adventure.

It would be naive to expect the Soviet Union, which three and a half decades ago crushed the shock detachment of world imperialism--German fascism--in fierce fighting, to stand idly by while military preparations are being made on its borders along with attempts to gain military superiority over the world of socialism.

Such attempts are being undertaken. Here are just a few recent facts. The new U.S. atomic submarine Ohio, built under the Trident program, has been undergoing sea trials. One such vessel can be equipped with 24 missiles each with 8 nuclear warheads with a range of up to 10,000 km. In the coming days Washington is to take a final decision on building the new U.S. MX ICBM's and a new strategic bomber. From January next year the Pentagon is going to equip U.S. Navy warships with cruise missiles with a range of over 1,000 km and in 1984 these missiles will be equipped with nuclear warheads and their range will be doubled.

The formation of the Rapid Deployment Forces, whose overall number will be 280,000 men, is to be completed in 18 months--far faster than previously planned. A further $5.5 billhave been allocated for this and the next fiscal years for the purpose. It is proposed to create a supplementary reserve of armed forces of over 1 million officers and men. Stocks of petroleum and other strategically significant mineral raw materials are being accumulated and preparation to transfer industry to a military footing is underway as a matter of urgency.

What is this? Does the threat of attack hang over the United States? No. Announcing some of these measures in a speech at the New York Council on Foreign Relations, U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger stated: "We are taking urgent steps to strengthen our military potential." For what? In order to prepare for "possible conflicts in very distant regions"--essentially anywhere in the world.

Politicians undertaking these militarist preparations, inexplicable from the position of reason, sometimes try to justify them by reference to the "military threat" allegedly emanating from the USSR. They come up with completely mythical "information" on the allegedly "incalculable" number of Soviet tanks, suggesting that the Soviet Navy "exceeds the limits necessary for the defense of the USSR's sea borders" and much else. But prominent military specialist, retired French Adm A Sanguinetti has been making some calculations here. What transpired? Rejecting Western propaganda's clearly fraudulent tricks, A Sanguinetti showed that the "Soviet military threat" is undoubtedly a myth, while the threat to the Soviet Union is very real. According to his calculations, along the USSR's borders are concentrated about 41,000 tanks of countries overtly hostile to it, over 7 million officers and men in land armies, and naval forces with an overall tonnage of nearly 5.5 million tons. As for nuclear weapons, the United States alone has 30,000 units.

These figures show graphically what might the enemies of peace and socialism are concentrating against our motherland and against the Soviet Union's allies and friends. But Soviet people cannot be intimidated. Soviet people's nerves are strong; they have been well tempered.

Soviet people know how to draw the necessary conclusions in the situation taking shape. They decisively rebuff the policy of the lovers of military adventures and are striving persistently to take the heat out of the tension, to preserve detente and to ensure its further development. At the same time they are showing the greatest vigilance. They will permit no one to infringe the legitimate interests of our motherland's security or to upset the military-strategic balance which has taken shape in the world.

PLAN TO DEPLOY MISSILES ON FRG CONDEMNED

LD221350 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2145 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow, 22 Jun (TASS)--Do they know in the FRG that out of the 20 million people who made up the Soviet Union's total losses as a result of the fascist invasion, almost one-half were killed not in fighting, but were shot or tortured and starved to death? Why has a sort of boycott, an effective hushing up of this subject, been organized in that country.

The reason is simple, writes Vladimir Mikhaylov in a report from Bonn. After all, if the truth about the heinous fascist crimes in the Soviet Union were widely known, would it really be possible to declare the Soviet Union to be the deadly enemy, as the FRG's first chancellor did in the 50's? Would it really be possible to campaign for the installation here of new nuclear missiles aimed at Leningrad, Moscow and other Soviet towns, as is being done now?" Anticommunism and anti-Sovietism were the stones which paved the way to war against the USSR 40 years ago. They are also being used now to pave the road of the arms race, of the whipping up of international tension, a road which could lead to a nuclear catastrophe. The FRG's trouble is that literally in a rush, without a breathing space, it was hitched to the NATO chariot and, in line with the designs of Churchill and Truman, included in the plans for 'rolling back communism'"

Dealing with the NATO decision to deploy the American medium-range missiles above all on West German territory, Vladimir Mikhaylov stresses that these missiles are destined to tie the FRG to a policy of enmity and confrontation, and to deprive it of the opportunity of taking part in the development of pan-European peaceful cooperation. "After all, it is hard to imagine anything more cynical than the scheme to deploy weapons of mass annihilation targeted on the Soviet Union on territory from which armies set off 40 years ago, in the fight against which 20 million Soviet people perished." However much NATO propaganda tries to escape the conclusion, the author sums up, it is quite clear--and, moreover, increasingly clear to the majority of West Germans, too--that the American nuclear missiles on West German territory are a step not toward peace, but toward war. The FRG is approaching a dangerous limit.

PRAVDA BEMOANS LACK OF PROGRESS AT GENEVA TALKS

LD180357 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2200 GMT 17 Jun 81

[From the PRAVDA review]

[Text] PRAVDA carries an article under the headline: What Is Happening in Geneva? It was expected that the Geneva Disarmament Committee, which is intended to draft realistic measures for disarmament, would be able to make a certain contribution to consolidating the detente process, the article says. This committee acquires particular importance now in conditions where, because of the United States, many important bilateral talks on arms limitation problems have in essence been broken off. It is not fortuitous that broad circles of the international public are asking the legitimate question of what indeed is occurring at the Geneva committee.

It must be noted that during the seventies quite good conditions were created for successful progress in talks in this body. They included a whole range of international agreements in the realm of arms limitation and disarmament. Quite a few important decisions were made at the United Nations and the Soviet Union submitted numerous proposals on questions of disarmament. However, the work of the committee is in essence just marking time, the article goes on to say. This is to be explained by the policy of certain states. A sharp confrontation between the two main trends of world politics and the two approaches to talks on disarmament has been clearly manifiested in Geneva. On the one hand there has been the line of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community aimed at limiting the arms race and achieving real results in the realm of disarmament. On the other there has been the line of the United States and its main NATO partners aimed at justifying Washington's militarist course and that of the bloc as a whole and at drawing out or wrecking the talks.

In conclusion, the author writes that therefore through the blame of the NATO countries the talks at the Disarmament Committee on a number of pressing problems are in essence being blocked and many concrete proposals and draft agreements submitted by the Soviet Union, other socialist countries and the nonaligned states have not been considered. It is indicative too that over the last few years the United States and its allies have not come forward at the Geneva committee with a single serious initiative and have not submitted a single draft agreement in the sphere of disarmament. The Soviet Union consistently advocates an end to the arms race, disarmament, constructive talks leading to a lessening of military confrontation, and an improvement of international relations. This high and noble goal can and should be served too by the Disarmament Committee.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION--QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD191956 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 19 Jun 81

"International Situation--Questions and Answers" program presented by Valeriy Kosovan, Moscow radio foreign-political commentator, with Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin, international affairs journalist, Mikhail Vasiliyevich Demchenko, international affairs journalist

[Excerpts] [Kosovan] Almost 2 weeks have elapsed since the piratic raid by the Israeli Air Force on the Iraqi nuclear research center in Baghdad. The events of 7 June have confirmed once again that terrorism has become a means of pursuing Israel's foreign policy.

Israeli Raid on Reactor

International laws ceased to exist a long time ago for Tel Aviv. It acts only in accordance with its own code of conduct which in fact means international brigandage. The same conclusion is reached by our listeners whose letters we are receiving at the present time.

Since this barbaric raid, many different versions about its real reasons were given. Taking part in our broadcast is international affairs journalist Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin, whom I will now ask to deal with this question.

[Anichkin] Tel Aviv acted impudently, having beforehand weighed up all possible consequences of this barbaric bombing of Iraq's territory. They were not in the least embarrassed by the fact their aggressive action could arouse protests throughout the world. In the Israeli capital it is not being hidden that Begin took the decision about the raid on Iraq not only to destroy the Iraqi nuclear center but most probably for the sake of his own election purposes. By a demonstration of Israeli's force and might, he evidently wished to show his firmness and resolution, and also his right to be prime minister of his country for another term. So, for the sake of their selfish interests, Begin and his retinue embarked on international brigandage. They are attempting to find a way out of their internal difficulties through aggravating international problems, primarily in the Near East, and intensifying confrontation with the Arab countries.

The Israeli Government is not even trying to somehow justify its plunderous raid on Iraq. In any case, its explanations look naive and even primitive. They assert that the nuclear reactor, built with the assistance of France, would give Iraq the ability to build a nuclear weapon which could be used against Israel. You have to agree with me that this logic is strange, to say the least. In that case the Arab countries should long ago have carried out bombing strikes on Israel's nuclear reactors. After all, Tel Aviv does not hide the fact that it has all the means necessary to build a nuclear weapon, and sometimes also hints that it already has this weapon at its disposal. None of Tel Aviv's arguments stand up to criticism.

Iraq, as is known, signed the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, and all of its nuclear activity is under the control of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA]. Hans Grumm, spokesman of this organization, said recently Israel's arguments are completely unfounded, as the IAEA guarantees cover all nuclear installations in Iraq. The Iraqi nuclear center was subjected to the usual inspection quite recently. To this, one can add that Iraq has more than once advocated the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the Near East.

By contrast with all this, Israel, which has long tried to get hold of nuclear weapons, categorically refuses to sign the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, another thing is also clear Tel Aviv would have hardly embarked on an act of aggression against Iraq if it were not confident of going unpunished.

This confidence is explained by the fact that Israel has long been accustomed to support and protection from the United States.

[Anichkin] In any case, facts show that in response to Israel's aggressive actions, Washington has always either closed its eyes or tried to get off with statements of little significance. This is what happened this time. Washington only lightly scolded Israel. The belated words of condemnation look routine [dezhurnyy] and will, of course, have hardly any effect on the aggressors who have overstepped the mark. Moreover, a spokesman of the State Department stated cynically that the United States does not regard Israel's action as an act of terror.

Although they are now trying to prove in Washington that they knew nothing of Tel Aviv's intentions, the majority of observers agree that this act of aggression was committed with the knowledge of the United States. Washington undoubtedly knew of the impending raid by the Israeli Air Force on the nuclear research center near Baghdad.

Such plans for an attack on Iraq were reported in the American press as long ago as last autumn. Senator Jackson, who is known for his links with the Zionist lobby, stated for instance that the raid by the Israeli Air Force did not come as a surprise to him. The possibility of such a step by Israel, as he asserted, was known to the special Senate Intelligence Committee. To this can be added that a representative of the Israeli intelligence service visited Washington in March this year and informed the Americans of the impending raid. The Americans took cognizance of this information; as a result it is difficult to imagine that the United States could overlook the Israeli action which it knew of more than half a year ago. Besides, the entire Near East is filled with various American means of electronic observation, including the AWACS which were recently deployed in Saudi Arabia.

The Americans are now boasting that from their space satellites they received good data on the destruction in the area bombed by the Israeli Air Force. According to a Pentagon spokesman, the technical execution of the raid cannot but arouse admiration.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, the fact that Washington is looking for a justification for Israel's criminal actions also attracts attention.

[Anichkin] Prior to the Israeli attack on the atomic reactor near Baghdad, the United States was attempting in every way possible to call into doubt the activity of this research center, and even expressed concern in connection with this center. Now? As the CBS television company reported recently, officials of the administration believe that Israel was probably right in selecting that particular moment to carry out a raid on Iraq. They proceed from the fact that if it had been left to a later stage, a stronger radioactive contamination of the locality could have taken place. Thus, it turns out that Tel Aviv almost displayed humanism and great responsibility. There can be no more monstrous explanation or justification of the criminal actions of the Israeli militarists. To this it needs to be added that the American administration is now making every effort in order to assuage protests against Israel's aggressive policy and save it from any strike of retribution on the part of the Arab countries. Nor is Washington making a secret of the fact that the United States will use its veto in the Security Council if it comes to the adoption of a resolution on the use of sanctions against Israel.

[Kosovan] By the way Oleg Nikolayevich, in the American capital a comedy is now being performed. They are engaged in publicly making guesses as to whether or not Israel has violated the agreement with the United States of America on arms supplies.

[Anichkin] Under the conditions of this agreement, Israel does not have the right to use American weapons for offensive purposes, but only for defensive purposes. It is clear to all that Tel Aviv has committed an undisguised act of aggression. This is not only clear to the American administration. Also among American officials the admission can be heard that this American-Israeli agreement was crudely violated. Only at the last moment did they halt the dispatch to Israel of four new American F-16 aircraft precisely similar to those that took part in the raid on Iraq.

But this measure, as observers note, will be exclusively temporary and cosmetic. Immediately after pronouncing words of condemnation, Washington dispatched to Tel Aviv the latest batches of the most up-to-date arms.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, here is my last question. What conclusion do you arrive at with regard to Israel's behavior toward its neighboring Arab countries?

[Anichkin] Israel's bandit raid on Iraq convincingly shows once again that the Camp David agreement has not in the least brought peace any closer in the Near East. On the contrary, it has become a source of even greater conflicts. It leaves Israel with a free hand and encourages it to commit irresponsible and aggressive actions. Those who until recently have been tolerant and complacent regarding Israel's pacfification policy should at last open their eyes to real life.

The Near East awaits the development of stormy, tense and possibly dangerous events. The blame for this, and there can be no doubt whatever about this, rests with Israel and its transoceanic protectors.

[Kosovan] Thank you, Oleg Nikolayevich.

Japan-U.S. Military Cooperation

Now, at the request of a number of our listeners, we will give our attention to the development of Japanese-American military cooperation which has recently been acquiring an increasingly dangerous slant. I acquainted Mikhail Vasiliyevich Demchenko, journalist on international affiars and new participant in our broadcast, with the letters of our listeners (Tyurin) from Astrakhan, Korsh from Moscow; and others. He talks about the recent Japanese-American conference on security in Hawaii:

[Demchenko] Despite the secrecy surrounding this meeting, information on it was nevertheless leaked to the press. Judging by reports by the Japanese mass media concrete measures were discussed in Honolulu for the implementation of agreements achieved during the talks between Suzuki, prime minister of Japan, and Reagan, President of the United States, which took place in Washington at the beginning of May. As the newspaper MAINICHI reported, the American side insisted at the meeting in Honolulu that Japan should in the coming years almost double its military expenditure and should significantly extend the sphere of action of its naval and air forces.

They proposed, in particular, that they should urgently embark on the construction of 40 submarines, including 10 nuclear submarines, as well as 80 other naval ships, that they should significantly increase the number of F-15 fighters and other military aircraft. The American delegation demanded that Japan's military capacity should be brought up to the same level as the NATO-member countries, and managed to obtain Tokyo's consent to stepping up the strategic role of American military bases on Japanese territory, if an emergency situation arises in the Far East. The United States' new demands, the newspaper observes, are based on the promise made by Prime Minister Suzuki, on an appropriate division of the burden of military expenditure and on stepping up Japan's defensive efforts, which he gave during his talks with the President of the United States. The Honolulu conference, in MAINICHI's view, signifies the failure of the fundamental strategy of the Japanese prime minister who is trying to evade the pressure exerted on Japan by the United States in matters of defense.

[Kosovan] Mikhail Vasiliyevich, would it possible to talk in more detail on the two matters which emerge from the statements which you mentioned in MAINICHI. First, is the present Japanese prime minister really trying to evade pressure from the United States on Japan in matters of defense? Second, what promises did Suzuki make in Washington last May?

[Demchenko] To reply to the first of your questions, I would remind you that the visits made by the head of the Japanese Cabinet of Ministers to Washington, had already become a touchstone for testing the independence and reality of the Japanese Government's foreign policy. An illustration of this was last year, when Ohira--who was prime minister at that time--during talks with the president of the United States could not, or did not want to, stand up for the independence and the national interests of his country, but rather fully gave way to Washington's pressure; he promised to exert efforts for an immediate increase of military expenditure by Japan and for Japan to play an even greater role in the implementation of the United States' global strategy. Ohira's position of such obedience to Washington gave rise at the time to a political storm in Japan and constituted one of the main reasons for which a vote of no confidence was passed on his government in the Japanese Diet. This turn of events, it would seem, should have been a warning to the subsequent Japanese Government not to take any rash steps, aimed at unquestioning obedience to Washington's demands to the detriment of the state interests of Japan and its relations with other countries. However, the results of the present Japanese-American summit meeting and of the Honolulu conference show that the leadership of the Japanese Government and the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party did not learn the lesson from the downfall of Ohira's Cabinet last year. During his talks with President Reagan of the United States Prime Minister Suzuki in essence succumbed--even more than his predecessor--to the pressure of the American administration, not even trying to oppose him.

[Kosovan] Mikhail Vasiliyevich, with regard to the second question, as is well known, the main political outcome of these talks is the fact that relations between the United States and Japan have for the first time been officially defined as an alliance.

[Demchenko] Up to now, Tokyo saw itself as Washington's partner, first as a lesser partner and then as an equal. In pressing for the inclusion in the final joint communique of the term alliance, Washington apparently tried to equate the American-Japanese security treaty and the North Atlantic bloc, and thus place a similar burden of allied obligations on Japan as the West European NATO countries bear. The military cooperation of Pacific allies represents a new stage. The leaders of the two powers agreed on an appropriate division of roles between Japan and the United States. In explaining the contents of these obligations, Suzuki stated in particular that Japan would patrol naval and air space to a distance of up to 1,700 kilometers from its shores, which in essence means the whole northwest part of the Pacific Ocean, from Guam Island to the Philippines. In other words, Prime Minister Suzuki in fact agreed to shift onto Japan the function of gendarme of Asia, which up to now has been carried out by the United States. In this way, the forces of the U.S. 7th Fleet have been enabled to move to the Indian Ocean and to the Persian Gulf zone.

[Kosovan] Thank you, Mikhail Vasiliyevich.

TROYANOVSKIY ADDRESSES SECURITY COUNCIL ON LEBANON

LD200605 Moscow TASS in English 0554 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Text] New York, 20 Jun, TASS--A meeting of the Security Council of the United Nations discussing the situation in Lebanon has become evidence of growing concern of the world community over a fresh escalation of Tel Aviv's aggressive actions. The Soviet Union cannot but feel serious apprehension over the current situation in the south of Lebanon, said Oleg Troyanovskiy, permanent representative of the USSR to the United Nations. Trying to establish its actual control over southern Lebanon by force, Israel has for a long time now been making efforts to undermine territorial integrity of that Arab state and to split it.

The Soviet delegation, the Soviet representative said, comes out in favour of urgent and effective measures to bar Tel Aviv from pursuing further its aggressive expansionist policy toward Lebanon, and to ensure a complete withdrawal of the Israeli troops from its territory. The Security Council has extended the mandate of the U.N. interim force in Lebanon for another six months--till December 19, 1981.

USSR 'IN SOLIDARITY' WITH IRAQI SANCTIONS DEMAND

PM221158 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jun 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Aggressor Exposed"]

[Excerpts] New York, 16 Jun-Criminal collusion between Washington and Tel Aviv is the main cause of the further deterioration in the Near East situation and the root of the escalation of Israel's aggressive policy. This is being said by the participants in the UN Security Council extraordinary session which is discussing Iraq's complaints in connection with the recent barbarous Israeli Air Force bombing of an Iraqi nuclear research center.

It is indisputable that Israel would not have dared to challenge the entire international community without being confident of understanding and virtual encouragement of its adventurist, expansionist course on the part of Washington, which for many years has been giving Israel the most diverse assistance and support in its armed actions against Arab states. O.A. Troyanovskiy, USSR permanent representative at the United Nations, stated.

Washington is now trying to dissociate itself from the Israeli action so as to evade the Arab peoples. Justified anger, the Soviet representative said. However, this show cannot mislead anyone.

Many speeches have recently emanated from Washington on the need to combat "international terrorism," the USSR representative went on to note. Yet it is hard to find a clearer example of international terror elavated to the rank of a state policy than that being perpetrated by Tel Aviv with the help of American weapons and under U.S. political cover.

The Soviet Union has invariably taken the side of the just struggle of all Arab peoples, including the Iraqi people, against Israeli aggression, the USSR representative noted. On this basis the Soviet delegation fully supports Iraq's stance in connection with Israel's attack on its territory. We are in solidarity with Iraq's just demands on imposing sanctions against Israel in accordance with Chapter Seven of the UN charter.

At the same time American diplomacy occupied a frankly hypocritical stance in the course of the debate. While verbally condemning Israel's actions toward Iraq, Washington let it be known that it would use its veto in the Security Council against any resolution calling for compulsory sanctions against Israel, as the Arab countries demand. At the same time the United States is trying to involve some of its NATO allies in this unseemly campaign and to ensure that the Security Council is dissuaded, by whatever means, from adopting effective sanctions against Tel Aviv.

Censure Efforts Against Israel

PM221556 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jun 81 p 5

[TASS reports under the general headline: "Rebuff to the Accomplices of Aggression"]

[Text] New York, 17 Jun--Official Washington, which shares with Tel Aviv the responsibility for the latter's aggressive actions against the Arab countries, is resorting to unseemly maneuvers to divert the Security Council from adopting effective sanctions against Israel. This policy on the part of the U.S. administration is being sharply criticized at the Security Council emergency session which at Iraq's request is examining the question of the Israeli military's piratical attack on Baghdad.

Syrian representative D. Al-Fattal opposed the attempts of the United States and its allies to play down the resolution which is being compiled in the Security Council.

The U.S. administration's steps in the Near East and the strengthening of its relations with Israel expose the provocative and aggressive nature of U.S. Near East policy as a whole, Zuhdi Labin at-Tarazi, PLO permanent observer at the United Nations, said.

Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi informed the session participants of the resolution unanimously adopted at a conference of countries belonging to the Islamic Conference Organization held at the UN Headquarters. These countries, he stressed, insist on the world community taking the steps envisaged by the UN Charter view a view to preventing Israel from performing such actions in the future and making Israel pay compensation for the destruction and damage it has caused Iraq.

New York, 17 Jun--An emergency session of the group of nonaligned countries convened at Iraq's request to discuss the Israeli Air Force's piratical attack on Baghdad has been held at the UN Headquarters. The session was chaired by Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, who made a special trip to New York.

Those taking part in the session approved a final communique which expressed sharp condemnation of the barbarous attack on Iraq. The nonaligned countries appeal to the Security Council "to take effective steps against Israel in accordnace with Chapter VII of the UN Charter." They also call on all states, particularly the United States, to refrain from rendering Israel any aid--military, political or economic.

The document points out that the nonaligned states have resolved to reach decisions at the forthcoming 26th UN General Assembly Session which will prevent Israel from continuing to perform similar aggressive actions and force it to fulfill the norms of international law and the provisions enshrined in the UN Charter.

BREZHNEV GREETS ARCHITECTS' CONGRESS IN WARSAW

LD191519 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jun 81 p 1

[Greeting message from L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the 14th Congress of the International Union of Architects meeting in Warsaw]

[Text] To the 14th Congress of the International Union of Architects

I extend warmest greetings to the participants in the 14th congress of the International Union of Architects.

You are people whose very profession has since ancient times been a symbol of man's peaceful and creative activity. Unfortunately, in the course of history architects and builders have repeatedly had to build smouldering ruins and to raise and resurrect cities left in ruins by bloody wars.

Our country has experienced this in full measure. It is 40 years since the fascist hordes invaded the Soviet Union, but the terrible consequences of that invasion have not yet been erased from people's memories. The Soviet people made enormous sacrifices for the sake of the triumph of peace and freedom on earth. Incredible efforts were required to heal the wounds of war. Foreign guests visiting the USSR today and admiring the architectural splendors of Leningrad, Kiev, Minsk, Volgograd and many other cities simply cannot imagine the ruins which were there at the end of the war.

Construction is conducted on a massive scale in the Soviet Union. Some 10 million people a year move into new accommodations. In the last 5 years 1,200 major industrial enterprises have been built and the reconstruction of rural areas is making swift progress. Soviet architects are active participants in the implementation of this ambitious program.

Your congress has met in Warsaw, which was barbarously destroyed by the fascists. Following the path of socialist creation, Poland's working people, under the leadership of the communist party, have raised their capital from the ashes and restored monuments of their ancient national culture in many Polish cities.

The fate of war-ravaged cities is a reminder that there is now no more important or more urgent task than that of safeguarding peace and preventing nuclear weapons--man's most terrible invention, capable of killing every living thing on our planet--from being unleashed. Remembering the lessons of World War II, the Soviet people are now doing their utmost to preserve and strengthen peace and to avert a nuclear catastrophe. This is the rationale of the peace program for the eighties which was enunciated by the 26th CPSU Congress and is consistently being implemented by the Soviet state.

The congress slogan "Architecture, Man and the Environment" bears witness to the international architectural community's deep interest in the problems of creating a favorable environment for human activity. People in all corners of the earth are united by a common desire to have comfortable accommodation, a job and opportunities for all-around personal development and the raising of children. The achievements made in the development of architecture and scientific and technical advances in construction now more than ever can help to realize these aspirations.

Now that urban construction has reached the stage of drawing up plans for the 21st century, great importance is attached to ensuring a broad international exchange of views and professional experience and to finding avenues of allround cooperation in the cause of peace and creativity. I sincerely wish the 14th Congress of the International Union of Architects success in its work.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

KORNILOV CRITICIZES U.S. STANCE ON AFGHANISTAN

LD221658 Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 22 Jun 81

[By political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov]

[Text] Moscow, 22 Jun TASS—"Surprising" seems to be the right word to describe the "unawareness" shown by the U.S. State Department Spokesman David Passage who, at a press conference in Washington and referring to supplies of weapons to Afghan counterrevolutionaries, alleged that the United States had never taken any official stand on this issue. Meanwhile, however, the whole world knows that the undeclared war unleashed by imperialism and reaction against sovereign Afghanistan is being waged by the gangs which are knocked together, trained and armed by U.S. dollars and Chinese yuans in Pakistani territory--while, as it turns out, the U.S. State Department is "not aware' of this''....

But let us assume for a moment that Mr Passage was actually unaware of the existence of the nests of counter-revolution created by U.S. intelligence services in Pakistan--but can he really be that he was unaware of the statements on the "Afghan problem" made in the "high echelons" of the same Washington administration? The fact is that none other than the U.S. President Ronald Reagan has said last March, in an interview with an ABC television company correspondent, that the United States was prepared to provide "assistance" to the Afghan gangs of mercenaries by supplies of weapons, while the State Department Spokesman W. Dyess went as far as saying that Washington would not object to a coup d'etat in Afghanistan. Could one be more explicit and unambiguous formulating that same American "official stand" on Afghanistan of which, allegedly, Mr Passage is unaware, and whose essence is preventing a settlement to the problem [word indistinct] and non-aligned Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, which are not to the liking of U.S. imperialist circles.

Recently, the Washington administration decided to give a three-billion worth in military aid to the repressive regime in Pakistan. President Reagan stressed in this connection that Pakistan occupies a very important strategic position in the light of what is happening in Afghanistan and that the support for Pakistan accords with the best interests of the USA. And in the State Department, as well as in the circles of U.S. Congress, no secret is made of the fact that agreement to provide Islamabad with weapons and economic aid can be carried out only on condition that it intensify its support for the counterrevolutionary gangs operating from Pakistani territory against Afghanistan. Is Mr Passage unaware of this, too? And finally, we could recommend that the State Department spokesman watch a recent programme by the American ABC television company in which the well-known U.S. newsman Bernstein says that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency coordinates and directs a vast and complex programme of secret anti-Afghan operations, begun back in 1980 on instructions from Carter and that with the coming to power of the Reagan team, the programme of these cloak-and-dagger operations has been revised with the view to its substantial broadening.

Incidentally, one may wonder whether it is worthwhile to display such a zeal in informing D. Passage regarding facts which he doubtless knows well? The statement by that gentlemen is dictated by far not by his alleged "unawareness"--what is at issue is an attempt by the U.S. State Department to hide the truth, to pass off black for white, an attempt which is, frankly speaking, an awkward one.

IZVESTIYA QUESTIONS REALITY OF U.S.-PRC HARMONY

PM230803 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Jun 81 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Matveyev "Political Observer's Notes": "Shortsighted Policy"]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig has ended his visit to Beijing. Commentators draw attention to the particularly closed nature of the present American-Chinese talks. Their participants undoubtedly have something to hide from the world public and from other governments.

The State Department chief's trip to China was undertaken as part of the present Washington administration's wider efforts aimed at intensifying the arms race, extending the network of U.S. bridgeheads and bases abroad and accelerating the preparation of the so-called Rapid Deployment Force for interventionist operations against national liberation movements in various parts of the globe. U.S. officials themselves speak publicly of this. And it was confirmed by President Reagan's last press conference.

Such Washington plans are encountering definite opposition even from certain Western countries' governments close to the United States, which understand the danger of this policy for the cause of peace. But what is Beijing's attitude to them?

For understandable reasons Beijing has not ventured openly to praise U.S. neocolonialism and Washington's claims to the role of world policeman in Asia, Africa and Latin America, but such formal silence in no way changes the crux of the matter. The statements made on the Chinese side in connection with A. Haig's visit were couched in the spirit of unconditional approval for Washington's foreign policy course. Proceeding, of course, from its own calculations and plans, Beijing is clearly interested in further pushing the United States in the same direction. The Chinese leaders relish the prospect of fueling tension in the world and creating crisis situations and a state of confrontation--everything that official Washington holds dear.

But the American side associates its own designs and calculations with further siding with the Chinese leaders. Washington would like to push Beijing along a path in keeping with American imperialist strategy. To this end all sorts of promises are being employed, up to and including the statement made during Haig's visit that the U.S. administration will lift the existing restrictions on sales to the PRC of various kinds of American military hardware and weapons.

It is well known that no one threatens or intends to threaten China. It is also known that the very acute internal needs of that country require efforts to be made for the purpose of developing its civilian economy. All these are truisms, but they are cast aside in the name of what is called "common strategic interests" and what is accordingly lauded to the skies in American-Chinese relations.

By all accounts, the Pentagon's plans aimed at confrontation with national liberation forces, primarily in Asia, allocate China the role of U.S. strike weapon on that continent. This is confirmed by the subversive activity of Beijing's emissaries and of the sabotage groups which it is forming for the struggle against the gains of the democratic revolution in Afghanistan, against the people of Kampuchea, who have thrown off the odious yoke of Pol Pot's men, and against other peoples and countries in Southeast Asia. These formations are being equipped with American weapons. In the hands of the Chinese military and its henchmen they have already brought death and destruction to a number of regions of southwest and Southeast Asia.

Those who are planning this strategy ignore the elementary realities of our time. Those who have resorted to brute force and committed aggressive acts have repeatedly had to be convinced of this. And as for the anti-Soviet game, its initiators must realize that their ambitions and pretensions can have very grave consequences for their own interests and for the cause of world peace.

The participants in the Beijing talks are now speaking almost of "harmony." But can there be "harmony" where imperialist, expansionist deisgns are regarded as of paramount importance on one side while hegemonist, chauvinist aspirations are on the other?

Washington does not intend to abandon a bridgehead such as Taiwan, or other "spheres of influence" in that region in general, however Beijing might endeavor to employ references to "common strategic interests." Now, as can be seen, the U.S. military business would like to make money out of arms deliveries to both Taiwan and the PRC. Beijing is not enraptured by the fact that Washington is continuing to demonstrate U.S. closeness to Taiwan. But it has been forced to swallow the pill and make concessions in this matter against which it had campaigned earlier, citing "the PRC's unshakable national interests." Evidently the only "unshakable" thing about the Beijing leaders is their policy contrary to the country's fundamental interests.

The champions of American-Chinese "rapprochement" have plenty of undisguised cynicism!

NEWS AGENCIES CITED ON CCP PLENARY SESSION

LD221718 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] According to FRANCE-PRESSE and REUTER, the Chinese Communist Party opened a full-scale Central Committee meeting in Beijing last Saturday. With reference to high-ranking sources, the two agencies report the agenda includes the (?expressions) of a Communist Party collective leadership and an assessment of Mao Zedong's role. Analysts say the Beijing authorities had to abandon the most [words indistinct] features of Maoism [words indistinct]. Reports indicate the meeting (?will) [word indistinct] the strive for power in China between the supporters of Deng Xiaoping and those of Hua Guofeng.

KARMAL, DRA DELEGATION MAKE STOPOVER IN TASHKENT

GF221905 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] A delegation of members of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] and the DRA Government made a stopover at Tashkent airport today. The delegation is headed by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the DRA Revolutionary Council. It was on its way to Czechoslovakia via the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee and Czechoslovak Government.

The DRA representatives were met at Tashkent airport, which was decorated with the flags of the DRA, the Soviet Union and the Uzbek SSR, by leaders of the Uzbek SSR and a large group of DRA students studying in Tashkent. Among the welcomers was DRA Ambassador to the Soviet Union Habib Mangal.

NERVE GAS ATTACK ON KABUL STUDENTS REPORTED

LD191848 Moscow TASS in English 1802 GMT 19 Jun 81

[TASS correspondent Ravil Musin dispatch]

[Text] Kabul, 19 Jun, TASS--Coun volutionary forces, which are trying to intimidate students in Kabul, have committed trocious crime. High school students of the women's Areana lyceum were intoxicated with a nerve gas, which is already known here. 42 girl students became victims of the crime. They were taken to hospital at once and given urgent medical aid.

An Afghan Education Ministry official told TASS that the manner in which the crime had been carried out was quite recognizable. Similar accidents took place a year ago in several women's schools in Kabul. Hundreds of innocent schoolgirls were poisoned then. The criminals were punished. It became obvious in the course of investigation that the crime had been committed by the notorious Organisation of Islamic Youth Unity, which is closely connected with the counter-revolutionary organization Hezbe Islami. The organization is led by fascist extremist Gulbuddin Hekmatiar, whose base is in Pakistan. It was his people, apparently encouraged and assisted by their imperialist and Chinese patrons, that committed this infamous crime. The Education Ministry official said that the toxic agent used by the gangsters was clearly not of Pakistani making.

The Afghan Education Ministry official stressed that Washington's and Beijing's envoys recently intensified their activity among the Afghan rabble taking refuge in Pakistan. These "champions of faith" together with promaoist elements decided to prove their "loyalty and vigour" at least in this fashion. Just as it was last year, they used toxic agents and blew up a school in Kabul. It is no wonder that students were chosen for their attacks. The servants of imperialism, hegemony and reaction cannot stop the revolutionary process in Afghanistan and try to intimidate children and their parents to halt the academic process at schools and lyceums.

The hired assassins, however, will not succeed in intimidating the Afghan working people. New schools will be built instead of those burnt down and children will continue to study. All patriotic and democratic national forces of the young republic have declared that counter-revolution will not pass, the Education Ministry official said in conclusion.

BREZHNEV GREETINGS TO KAMPUCHEA'S PEN SOVAN

BK111303 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] On the occasion of the Fourth Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Congress, Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, sent a message of sincere congratulations to Comrade Pen Sovan, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee. The message says: I extend sincere congratulations to you on the occasion of the successful completion of the Fourth KPRP Congress and your election as general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee. I wish you and the fraternal KPRP success in the implementation of the congress resolution. I am firmly confident that the relations between the CPSU and the KPRP will steadily develop on the unswerving basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

FADEYEV PRAISES PHNOM PENH CONFERENCE RESULTS

LD191200 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0250 GMT 19 Jun 81

[International commentary by Yevgeniy Fadeyev published in the 19 June issue of PRAVDA under the title "A Proposal Which Shows Good Will"]

[Text] Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea have demonstrated once again their striving for a constructive and broad dialogue with their neighbors in Southeast Asia. The statement of the three countries situated in Indochina was recently published in Phnom Penh. It develops the initiative of similar earlier meetings which is directed at the quest of [word indistinct] good neighborliness, peace and cooperation in the region.

The clauses in the communique on the conference of the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea ring with special urgency against the background of escalated scheming by the enemies of security and peace in Asia as a whole and Southeast Asia in particular. Beijing threatens to teach Vietnam yet another lesson. It provokes clashes along the Vietnam-China and China-Laos borders. It activates psychological warfare and adopts economic sabotage measures against Vietnam and Laos.

Proceedings together with U.S. imperialism and using the aid of certain ruling circles in Southeast Asia, China organizes provocations by Pol Pot remnants, supports the reactionary Khmer forces and incites formation of the notorious united front. In order to torpedo the dialogue in the region, Beijing pushes ASEAN member-countries toward confrontation with the Indochina states. In this situation, Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos have again demonstrated their good will and new initiatives. The governments of these countries have proposed (1) to hold in mid-July of this year a regional conference with the participation of the countries of Indochina and ASEAN and (2) to invite in the capacity of observers the representatives of other states and the UN secretary general.

Giving further testimony of the participants' desire to search for political methods of solving disputes, the Phnom Penh conference declaration stresses that if the ASEAN member-countries are not ready for such a regional conference, the Indochina states propose to continue multilateral and bilateral consultations on all (?unsolved) problems. Foundations for such consultations were laid by the Laotian foreign minister's recent visit to some of these countries.

The three countries of Indochina have reiterated their proposal that they are prepared to sign bilateral agreements on nonaggression and peaceful coexistence. They have confirmed to their neighbors their striving to turn Southeast Asia into a region of good neighborliness. It is quite evident that the sooner all the participants in the dialogue, primarily the ASEAN member-countries, understand the irreversibility of the changes in Kampuchea, which has embarked upon the path of consistent independent development, the fewer possibilities will remain for hegemonist and imperialist schemes.

POZNAN PZPR GROUP BACKS CPSU LETTER TO POLAND

LD221654 Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Jun, TASS--The election campaign continues in the factory and voivodship organisations of the Polish United Workers' Party. During the party conferences 1,035 delegates have already been elected to the Ninth Extraordinary PUWP Congress. According to reports from the Organisational Department of the PUWP Central Committee, a total of 1,965 delegates will be elected to the congress.

Discussing the programme theses for the ninth party congress, the participants in the conference speak with great concern about the dangerous situation in the party and the country.

The enemies of socialism, it was noted at the party conference of the Pomorce Military District, are trying to use any means to exacerbate the alarm felt by the society, are fanning up passions and directing them against the party, the people's power, against the ally obligations of the Polish People's Republic and against the socialist system in Poland. The conference emphasised that the letter of the CPSU Central Committee addressed to the PUWP Central Committee proved of great assistance in the struggle against the counter-revolutionary threats in the country.

As was stressed at the election conference in Plock, the threat to socialism is a threat to the independence of Poland. That is why at present there is no question more important than the offensive activities against any manifestations of anti-socialist activities.

In Poznan, a meeting was held by the forum of the communists which unites several dozen party organisations of the Poznan Voivodship. Guided by the party rules and ideological principles of the PUWP, and aware of the serious threat to the Marxist-Leninist character of the party, says the resolution adopted, the Poznan forum of communists fully shares the evaluation of the situation in the party and the country, given in the letter of the CPSU Central Committee. This evaluation has not come unexpected to us since for a number of months we have been following with alarm and concern the development of events which is dramatic for the party and the country. Repeatedly, we publicly informed the society about our viewpoint, including the highest organs of the party. Regrettably, no concrete actions were taken on this question.

We are of the view that there must not be any place for such a state of affairs. It is necessary to implement consistently and steadily the decisions of the party so that the words of the party's leadership could be complemented by action.

In the existing situation, a special place is assigned to the news media. We fully share the critical and stern assessment of the activities of the news media given at the 11th Plenum of the PUWP Central Committee. We expect that the central and local party leadership take concrete measures, including those pertaining to cadres, to implement the decisions of the 11th plenum with regard to the news media. At the same time we expect and we believe that the journalists--party members--will, in their professional activities, protect the unity of the party and its Marxist-Leninist nature.

The Poznan forum of communists has appealed to the local party organisations to make more active the work of forming the attitude of the workers' collectives to the policy of the party, its ideological principles and achievements, to defending the unity of the ranks of the PUWP.

The forum has called on all the delegates to show the sense of responsibility for the destiny of the party and the country, for electing a party leadership which must become a guarantor of the preservation of the Marxist-Leninist nature of the party and of the socialist renovation in the People's Poland.

The socio-economic and social crisis which is being experienced by Poland for already almost a year is of concern not only to us but to our friends, writes the Warsaw weekly PRZYJAZH. This is quite understandable. The Polish People's Republic is too important a link for the processes now at work in Poland to be a matter of indifference to the world and more so to its neighbors--friends and allies.

And it is not the line of renovation that is the object of criticism contained in the letter of the CPSU Central Committee, but rather the absence of a resolute counter-action to the forces hostile to socialism.

The Soviet communists, and not only they, are alarmed by the endless concessions of our party to the anti-socialist forces, alarmed by everything that is occuring due to the attitude of the extremist elements in the trade union Solidarity. Their apprehensions are also caused by the rising tide of anti-communism and anti-Sovietism, by the situation in the Polish press.

Of late, the situation inside the PUWP proper has become a matter of special concern. The security of our borders, independence and sovereignty of the Polish People's Republic will depend on whether Poland remains a socialist country.

KORIONOV COMMENTARY ON POLAND, REVANCHISM

LD222212 Moscow TASS in English 2055 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Political news analyst Vitaliy Korionov article in 23 June issue of Moscow PRAVDA: "The Cornerstone"]

[Text] Moscow, 23 Jun, TASS--Europe emerged from the flames of the anti-fascist war radically different from the one that had existed forty years ago. When in Potsdam the leaders of the USSR, the USA and Great Britian stated their determination to assert peace, to prevent a repetition of aggression from German soil and agreed on the European frontiers, they had thus paid tribute to a historical justice for whose triumph tens of millions of people had given their lives.

The new borders embodied the difficult experience of the struggle of the peoples for their freedom, for their national rights and interests, for social emancipation. In the process of post-war development, they also became the borderlines of the two systems--the socialist and the capitalist, of two opposed military groupings.

Not infrequently, these borderlines were subjected to attacks from the forces of aggression and revanchism. And at present, when circles hostile to people's power and to socialism are raising their head in Poland, imperialism is hatching far-reaching plans to weaken the Polish link in the socialist community.

The most zealous anti-communists, those after restoring the capitalist system dream of a "Polish breach" which, in their design, would lead to rolling back socialism and breaking the foundations of the post-war structure in Europe.

Each day brings in evidence of imperialist interference in the Polish events. The interference is pursued in the most diverse forms and through different channels. Under the pretext of "protecting" Poland from "external interference", the USA and some other NATO participants are fomenting fear and mistrust, instigating definite elements in Poland to commit anti-Soviet acts and attacks on the allied links of the country within the framework of the Warsaw Treaty.

The enemies of socialism, the enemies of People's Poland would wish to change the present alignment of forces in Europe and beyond in their favour and to engage in an onslaught on the post-war realities in Europe.

It is no coincidence that against the backdrop of the Polish crisis there has been a revival in the activities of revanchist groupings operating chiefly in the Federal Republic of Germany, but not only there. It is alleged that the anti-Hitler coalition was a "fundamental mistake" on the part of the West and that the hour has come to "rectify" it.

At the massive rallies of the so-called "unions of the expatriates", to the sound of the drums, amid seas of banners with coats of arms representing former "east-German lands and cities", the ringleaders of the type of the ex-Nazi Becher and Hupka are clamouring for a "return of the eastern territories to the Reich". Speeches at such rallies are made by some prominent FRG politicians. They also rationalise on the "right" to revise the borders, to revise the results of World War Two.

Back in his time Konrad Adenauer and reactionary figures who surrounded him referred to the Potsdam agreements as a "nightmare" and demanded that the cold war be waged to a victorious end. There was to be in Europe no peace and no calm until the German empire were restored within the 1937 borders--that was the underlying principle of the FRG Government. This was echoed by voices from all kinds of groupings of the likes of the "indivisible Germany" which called for "heating up the German question till it became white" so that other states and peoples "for self-preservation" would agree to meet the demands put forward by the inheritors of the Reich.

No, this, by far, is not the past [sentence as received]. Quite recently, ministers of West German lands in charge of education decided to represent in the school textbooks "the borders of the German Reich as of December 31, 1937" and to give German names to Polish and Soviet cities within the limits of those borders. The revanchist ideology is being continuously spread by the news media, legitimised by court sentences, blessed from the pulpit and is being inculcated in the barracks of the Bundeswehr.

So it comes as no surpise that the Polish crisis has whetted the appetites of those who lay claims to "east-German lands. They are already starting to think about how to go about a retailoring of Europe, and in the meantime they go out of their way to slander the Moscow, the Warsaw and other agreements concluded by the FRG with the socialist countries, which institutionalise the principle of the inviolability of the modern borders "at present and in the future". The revanchists are put off balance by the fact that the principle of the involability of frontiers has been included in the code of interstate relations and has become the cornerstone for security in Europe. The heads of state and government of 35 countries which participated in the conference on security and cooperation in Europe have affixed their signatures under the principle.

The Eastern treaties and Helsinki Final Act became realities because the socialist state unitedly and firmly defended the interests of peace, of the European security and resolutely rebuffed encroachments on their way of life and on their borders. The policy of revising the results of World War Two suffered a bankruptcy. Common sense took the upper hand over adventurism, and the prospect unfolded for turning Europe into a region of a lasting and stable peace. Another thing is also as true. When imperialism and its satellites managed to carry out individual anti-socialist subversive actions, Europe would fall into the throes of a militarist fever, and the major undertakings in the field of political, economic, cultural cooperation and disarmament would come to a halt. The losers have been all the people.

The current Polish events are yet another confirmation of this. "The most serious threat hanging over socialism in Poland," says the letter of the CPSU Central Committee to the Central Committee of the PUWP, "Is a threat to the very existence of the independent Polish state. If the worst were to occur and the enemies of socialism found themselves in power, if Poland were to be deprived of the protection of the socialist community, the covetous hands of imperialists would immediately be reached out to take it. And who could then guarantee the independence, sovereignty and the borders of Poland as a state? Nobody."

On the eve of World War Two Poland was for imperialism but a pawn in a big game. It was the same case as that of Austria and Czechoslovakia or Ethiopia and China. Judging by everything, there are some for whom the lessons taught by history have proved not sufficient, who are impatient to try their luck once again paying no regard for the potential hardships and casualties that will be exacted by such adventures from the peoples. In this sense, the imperialist schemes in Poland and around it contain nothing new. They flow out from the very nature of imperialism which would sacrifice any country and any people for its own profit.

At present, Poland has found itself to be the target of an attack from anti-socialist forces spearheaded against it.

The borders of the socialist community in Europe have been throughout the whole of the post-war years the frontline of struggle for peace and security of the peoples. They play the same role today, too. And it may well be that today this role is being played to an even greater degree than before, since heavy clouds of a military danger are overcasting the horizon because of the rampant nuclear arms race being imposed by imperialism, because of the attempts of reaction to torpedo detente and to reverse the course of mankind's development.

The socialist community is a great gain of the peoples. To protect and to consolidate it is the duty of all states united by common basic interests, socialist ideals and historical destines.

FRG 'REVISIONISTS' SCORED ON BORDER QUESTION

LD222024 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Report on Vladimir Mikhailov commentary: "At a Sharp Angle"]

[Text] (Klaus Erklenger) of Munich, who is a listener of Moscow radio, has sent us a clipping from the Bavarian periodical BILDPOST. He asks us to acquaint our Polish listeners with the contents of the clipping. His request will be met by our commentator Vladimir Mikhailov.

The BILDPOST clipping sent to us from Bavaria is material which does not call for comment: It speaks for itself. Here are its contents translated into Polish:

It is a consoling thought, BILDPOST writes, that Polish bishops ask us to forgive the crimes perpetrated on us by their nation. This acceptance of guilt, if it is sincere and shows genuine repentance, may nevertheless constitute only the first step, to be followed by the next one, namely a firm will for redemption. Such redemption can only mean the return of the severed parts of Germany or East Prussia, that is Pomerania and Silescia.

To this cynical declaration by the periodical, which is published as a letter from reader [name indistinct] Ulrich from Hamburg, the editors add a commentary, in which we read, and I quote: There are crimes which cannot be redeemed and among them are those which the Poles committed against the Germans. But it is worth recalling that in the Warsaw treaty with Poland the Odra-Nysa line was not at all announced as the final frontier with Germany.

So much for BILDPOST. Incidentally, BILDPOST is not one of the numerous small publications in the FRG financed by the revisionist resettlement associations or openly neo-Nazi groups; it is a [word indistinct] publication with a record print-run in Bavaria. The periodical has powerful protectors who aspire to positions at the helm of the West German state. Although not formally, it is in fact an organ of the Christian Social Union [CSU], the ruling party in Bavaria. CSU leader Franz-Josef Strauss is the premier in this the largest land of the FRG. As is known, at the recent elections to the Bundestag he was a candidate for the position of FRG chancellor and almost beat his rival, Helmuth Schmidt.

It would be a mistake to regard BILDPOST material as something exceptional or untypical. The mass publications of the FRG, or at least the press which molds the attitudes of the West German mandarins, is waging an anti-Polish campaign on an enormous scale, day after day.

If any historical precedent at all can be found for this campaign, then it can only be August 1939, when Hitler's Germany, directly before the attack on Poland, unleashed a slanderous hue and cry on the subject of Poles persecuting ethnic Germans. However, this time a rather different pretext was used, as we can see on the basis of the BILDPOST clipping sent from Bavaria, namely the historical offences committed by Poles against the Germans, allegedly perpetrated in 1945.

The direct, not to say cynical claims to the western territories of Poland are no exception, either. Recently they have become in the FRG as fashionable as they were in the fifties and sixties, or before the notable turn in the relations between the FRG and its Eastern neighbors and the signing of the treaties between the FRG and the USSR and Poland.

The thesis on the necessity of revising the territorial question is not only put forward in the reactionary West German press, and not only in the declarations of representatives of the opposition Christian Democratic Union and CSU. They are also contained in various forms in the programmatic declarations of representatives of the ruling Social Democratic Party and Free Democratic Party in Bonn.

In conclusion, it is worth noting that the anti-Polish campaign arouses indignation among honest Germans in the FRG. (Klaus Erklenger) the West German listener of Moscow radio who sent us the BILDPOST clipping also writes that he is ashamed of such roughshod treatment of historic facts and the feelings of Poles. I am a Christian, he writes, and that is why I consider it my duty to stress that BILDPOST distorts the facts and abuses the religious symbols of redemption. Genuine Christians know full well that it was not the Poles who owe us anything, but we who owe the Poles an irredeemable debt. Anti-Polish actions such as those in BILDPOST only increase and deepen that debt; our great guilt for the violence and killings committed against the Polish nation by Hitler's henchmen. I do not think this quotation needs any comment.

'UNOFFICIAL' SOVIET VIEWS ON POLAND CITED

PM230820 Paris LE MONDE in French 19 Jun 81 p 10

[Daniel Vernet dispatch "Unofficial Soviet Spokesmen Rule Out Hypothesis of Military Intervention"]

[Text] Moscow--The greatest discretion is still prevailing in Moscow over the Kremlin's reactions to the PZPR Central Committee plenum and over what must be regarded as a new failure for Soviet policy. What conclusions will the leaders draw from this? Nobody here knows, and the prevailing impression is that the Kremlin itself has not yet decided on its position.

In principle the Soviet interlocutors of Western diplomats and journalists are, with a unanimity which probably owes nothing to chance, all making efforts to play down the situation. These unofficial figures regard the hypothesis of a full-scale military intervention in Poland by the USSR as completely out of the question. "It is too late," some say. "Poland is not Czechoslovakia," others say, citing the demographic, geographic and ethnic differences between the two countries. Moreover, opposite conclusions are sometimes drawn: For some people the disagreements between Moscow and Warsaw are no more than a family quarrel. But a Soviet journalist recently remarked that the USSR had as much right to intervene in the neighboring country as France had in Algeria, since Poland had been part of the Russian empire."

However, they repeat, there will be no intervention, if only because such action would give some people "too much pleasure." The Soviet leaders will not fall into the trap and will not reply to the provocation with which the Western hawks--the Americans in particular--would like to entice them.

Indeed, people in Moscow are explaining that it is important not to misinterpret the letter to the Polish communists. Far from being an ultimatum or even a warning, it bears witness to the Soviets' "concern" over their Polish comrades. The "friendly" tone of the advice was so well understood in Warsaw that it even sparked off--they add quite seriously--a "feeling of guilt" toward the Russian elder brother. Indeed, how could anybody behave so badly toward such an attentive elder brother?

This guilt is strengthened by the Poles' rather confused awareness that they are setting "a bad example" to the other socialist countries. It is not that a "contagion" would be possible; quite the reverse. What have the Poles proved over the past 10 months?, a famous Soviet journalist asked recently. They have shown that with free trade unions, constant meetings and permanent opposition, the economy collapses and bankruptcy looms. Interminable discussions about reforms and democracy do not fill the stores. So, he added, the day will come when Polish housewives demand bread for the children first.

This "apocalyptic" view of the Polish experiment contrasts with a "reformist" view which is also found among some Soviet interlocutors. Despite the inevitable mistakes and extremes, the latter say, Poland is operating as a real laboratory for the reforms which, some day or another, will be vital in the USSR too. The Soviets must, therefore, examine the process of socialist renewal with interest and sympathy to discover what will be applicable in their country. Moreover, they add, this is what Mr Brezhnev told Mr Kania right from their first conversation: Poland can adopt the economic and social system it deems best, provided that it remains faithful to its international alliances.

However, this is not the tone adopted by the Soviet press. The latest IZVESTIYA article devoted to Poland on Wednesday 17 June sang the praises of a "good communist" being persecuted by Solidarity for having seen things clearly right from the first day of the crisis.

ROMANIA'S VERDET DEPARTS MOSCOW FOLLOWING TALKS

LD221810 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] A meeting was held in the Kremlin today between Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Verdet, member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania. Verdet arrived in Moscow on a short working visit.

The sides considered questions of the state of and prospects for the expansion and deepening of Soviet-Romanian trade and economic ties, both on a bilateral and on a multilateral basis within the CEMA framework.

The talks between the heads of the USSR and Romanian Governments confirmed our countries' joint striving toward the further development of mutually beneficial cooperation.

Some topical international problems connected with the task of strengthening security and cooperation in Europe, with disarmament and arms limitation and with the consolidation of detente and peace were also touched upon during the conversation.

A dinner was given in the Kremlin in honor of the head of the Romanian Government, at which Comrades Tikhonov and Verdet exchanged friendly toasts.

Verdet was met and seen off at Vnukovo Airport by Comrades Tikhonov, Rusakov and other officials.

RESULTS OF GDR VOLKSKAMMER ELECTIONS VIEWED

PM221524 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jun 81 p 5

[Yuriy Voronov "Commentator's Column": "Democracy in Action"]

[Text] Berlin--in an atmosphere of high political activeness elections have been held in the GDR to the highest organ of state power--the GDR Volkskammer--and also to the Berlin Municipal Assembly and district councils. More than 12.2 million people took part in the elections, or 99.21 percent of all registered voters.

The results of voting indicate the unanimous approval of the citizens of the German socialist state for the candidates of the GDR National Front, who represent political parties and public organizations, the working class, the cooperativized peasantry, the intelligentsia and other strata of GDR society. They gained 99.86 percent of the votes.

Behind these figures lies the working people's full support for the SED's domestic and foreign policy defined by the recent 10th party congress and aimed at the further building of developed socialism in the GDR, the strengthening of peace and detente and the consolidation of the indestructible fraternal alliance with the land of Lenin. The elections demonstrated with new force the monolithic unity of the Marxist-Leninist party and the people and the high civic responsibility of the republic's working people for the affairs of their socialist fatherland.

The election campaign reflected the profoundly democratic nature of the GDR's social and state system. In the course of election meetings, the discussion of results achieved by the republic over the last 5 hears and meetings and talks with candidates, GDR citizens demonstrated with new force that state administration and the formation of organs of power and policy are their vital concern. As the country's true masters, they have put forward proposals with great interest on the further economic, social and cultural development of their own districts and regions.

The elections gave new scope to socialist competition. Thousands of labor collectives pledged to commemorate them by starting up new projects, introducing important scientific and technical achievements into production and starting up new types of output. They kept their word. On the eve of the elections many of the country's leading enterprises reported that--mainly through the use of saved raw and other materials and electricity--they had ensured the production of additional marketable output. These successes are an improtant contribution to the fulfillment of tasks outlined by the 10th SED Congress.

The GDR's working people know that their chosen deputies have no interests other than those of the people. This is the source of their enthusiasm, confidence in the future and boundless devotion to their Marxist-Leninist vanguard--the SED.

TIKHONOV CONGRATULATES BULGARIA'S FILIPOV

PM221531 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jun 81 p 1

[Greetings message from N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, to Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers on his election to that post]

[Text] To Comrade Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers:

Dear Comrade Filipov,

On behalf of the Soviet Government and on my own account I send you sincere congratulations in connection with your election as chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers.

I wish you great successes in your activity in your responsible new post for the benefit of the Bulgarian people and in the interests of the further development of relations of fraternal friendship and close all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria.

[Signed] N. Tikhonov

GROMYKO GREETINGS TO BULGARIA'S MLADENOV

PM221538 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jun 81 p 4

[Greetings message from A. A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, to P. Mladenov, Bulgarian foreign minister, on his reelection to that post]

[Text] To Comrade Petur Mladenov, Bulgarian foreign minister:

Esteemed Comrade Mladenov,

Please accept my cordial congratulations in connection with your reelection as Bulgarian foreign minister.

I wish you new successes in your responsible activity in implementing Bulgaria's peace-loving foreign policy in the interests of the further development of relations of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between our countries, the consolidation of the socialist community and the strengthening of peace and international security.

[Signed] A. Gromyko

GROMYKO HOLDS TALKS WITH SFRY'S ORLANDIC

LD221810 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, today received Orlandic, the SFRY ambassador to the USSR, at the latter's request.

During the conversation, which was held in a friendly atmosphere, questions of the further development of bilateral relations between our countries and also some international problems of mutual interest were touched upon.

REPORTAGE ON FRENCH GOVERNMENT ELECTION RESULTS

Mauroy Appointment

LD221404 Moscow TASS in English 1324 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] Paris, 22 Jun, TASS--The French Government led by Pierre Mauroy resigned in connection with a new National Assembly having been elected.

President Francois Mitterrand of the French Republic accepted the resignation of the Cabinet. He re-appointed Pierre Mauroy as head of government and entrusted him to form a new cabinet.

French CP Reaction

LD221146 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0808 GMT 22 Jun 81

[TASS correspondent Oleg Shirokov report]

[Text] Paris, 22 Jun (TASS)--The extraordinary parliamentary elections in France have ended with a convincing victory for the forces of the left. The second ballot which took place yesterday confirmed the general tendency of considerable headway by these forces, and chiefly the Socialist Party, a tendency which had already manifested itself in the course of the presidential election in May of this year and the first ballot of the parliamentary election a week ago.

According to preliminary data of the Ministry of the Interior and Decentralization published here, 328 representatives of parites of the left have been elected as members of the National Assembly: They include 283 socialists and left radicals and 43 communists. The country's major bourgeois parties, the Rally for the Republic [RPR] and the Union for French Democracy [UDF] which formed the preelection "union for a new majority" bloc, received a mere 145 seats. In the new National Assembly, these parties of the former parliamentary majority will have: 82 seats for the RPR and 63 for the UDF. Representatives of the minor parties of the right received seven seats in parliament.

Noting the considerable strengthening of the standing of the Socialist Party in the parliamentary elections, observers are stressing that the party will enjoy an absolute majority in the new National Assembly.

Thus, says a statement of the French Communist Party Politburo which has been published here, the conditions have been created for the fulfillment of the pledges made during the election campaigns in the social and economic sphere, in the cause of broadening democracy, strengthening national independence and on questions of the campaign for peace and disarmament.

Commenting on the results of the parliamentary elections, Georges Marchais, general secretary of the French Communist Party declared:

"The Communist Party made its contribution to victory. Without our 4.5 million votes in the first ballot, Francois Mitterand would not have been elected. We issued a call that he should be supported, and our voters responded to this call. The same thing happened during the parliamentary elections. Despite the fact that the Socialist Party has a majority in parliament, the French Communist Party is ready to assume every responsibility in the French Government in order that a policy according with the wishes of the majority of the French people may be pursued."

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON BELGIAN MINISTER'S VISIT

Communique Issued

PM221250 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jun 81 p 4

[Text of "Soviet-Belgian Communique"]

[Text] Belgian Foreign Minister Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb was on an official visit in the USSR from 14-16 June, 1981, at the invitation of the Soviet Government. N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers received Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb and had a talk with him. Talks were held between Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and Belgian Foreign Minister Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb.

The meetings and talks, which were held in a businesslike, constructive atmosphere and in the spirit of frankness, covered questions pertaining to bilateral relations, the international situation as a whole, and, in particular, European problems. The sides noted with satisfaction the development of relations between the two countries, which cover the political, economic and cultural fields.

They expressed determination to continue building relations between the Soviet Union and Belgium on the basis of mutually beneficial cooperation in accordance with the principles of the UN Charter, of the Helsinki Final Act, of the joint Soviet-Belgian declaration of 1975 and the provisions of the Soviet-Belgian agreements in effect. In discussing international affairs the sides expressed conviction that there is no sensible alternative to peaceful and equitable cooperation between states on the basis of respect for independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs. They reaffirmed the determination of their governments to contribute on this basis to detente through dialogue and talks. The sides pointed out that there are serious tensions in the world and that they deem it necessary to make every effort for overcoming them by displaying restraint, the spirit of mutual understanding and consideration for each other's interests.

The sides expressed the adherence of the USSR and Belgium to the cause of implementation of all the principles and provisions of the Final Act, which was adopted in Helsinki, to the continuation of the process, which was started by the Conference on European Security and Cooperation. The sides pointed out that they attach great significance to the Madrid meeting of representatives of the states--participants in the all-European conference.

They will contribute to ensuring progress in Madrid in all the fundamental fields of security and cooperation in Europe, including the convocation of a conference on confidence-building measures in the context of a substantive and balanced final document of the Madrid meeting. A detailed exchange of views was held on problems of the limitation of arms and disarmament.

The ministers came out in favor of making vigorous efforts for the attainment of specific results in that field, which can strengthen the security of all states at a lower level of arms. With this aim the sides intend to act at various forums, in particular at the Vienna talks, the Geneva Disarmament Committee and the second special session on disarmament of the UN General Assembly.

Special attention was devoted to the problem of the limitation of nuclear arms, in particular, in Europe. Both sides stated their views on the question of medium-range nuclear weapons. The ministers reaffirmed the significance they attach to achieving success at the talks in this field on the basis of the principle of parity and equal security. The sides noted with satisfaction the development of relations between the Soviet Union and Belgium in the trade-economic, scientific-technical and cultural fields, and believe that there are good possibilities for their further broadening.

In the course of the visit were signed a program for cultural and scientific cooperation between the USSR and Belgium for 1981-82 and an agreement between the USSR Government and the Belgian Government on cooperation in the field of health protection and medical science.

Both sides expressed satisfaction with the detailed and positive character of the exchange of views between them, in the course of which was reaffirmed the adherence of the USSR and Belgium to the interests of peace.

The Belgian minister for foreign affairs invited member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko to come on official visit to Belgium for continuing the dialogue between the two countries. The invitation was received with satisfaction.

Comparison of 15 Jun Speeches

A comparison between the items which appear under the general headline of "Belgian Foreign Minister's Moscow Visit Continues" and the subheads "Gromyko Address" and "Nothomb Reply" on pages G 2 and G 4 respectively of the 16 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, with the report on the speeches carried by Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on page 4 in its 16 June issue reveals the following differences:

PRAVDA begins its report with the Gromyko speech. Page G 2, paragraph one, line one reads:... The same day A.A. Gromyko gave a luncheon in C.-F. Nothomb's honor. In his speech A.A. Gromyko said: In welcoming our...

In fifth paragraph, line one, the PRAVDA version reads: CPSU Congress a full program of initiatives...

For eighth paragraph, last line, the newspaper reads: ...other states." This relates entirely to...

In paragraph 15, penultimate line, the paper reads: ...come what may: Priority is given...

In antepenultimate paragraph, line one, the PRAVDA version reads: ...success of the meeting. Together with our...

Penultimate paragraph, antepenultimate line reads: ...today has a powerful ring to it! I for one would like the...

Final paragraph, final line reads: ...in Ruben's homeland.

PRAVDA continues its report with Nothomb's address. The newspaper version of this item begins with paragraph one, line one: ...in his reply speech the Belgian minister said, in part: ...This visit will...

PRAVDA completely omits paragraphs three, eight and nine and adds the following passage:

May this dialogue, the minister concluded, serve to promote mutual understanding and genuine cooperation in the cause of peace.

The luncheon was attended on the Soviet side by: P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture; G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; USSR ministers and other officials.

Present on the Belgian side were officials accompanying the minister on his visit to the USSR.

The talks continued in the afternoon.

Soviet-Belgian documents were signed the same day.

A program of cultural and scientific cooperation between the USSR and Belgium for the period 1981-82 was signed by P.N. Demichev for the Soviet side and by C.-F. Nothomb for the Belgian side.

An agreement between the Governments of the USSR and Belgium on cooperation in the sphere of health care and medical science was signed by S.P. Burenkov, USSR minister of health, and C.-F. Nothomb.

KHOMEYNI CONFIRMS DECISION TO RELIEVE BANI-SADR

LD221622 Moscow TASS in English 1509 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] Tehran, 22 Jun, TASS--Ayatollah Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran, today confirmed parliament's decision on relieving Abolhasan Bani-Sadr of the duties of the country's president. The Islamic Revolutionary Prosecutor's Office issued a statement announcing the search for Bani-Sadr who is subject to arrest, and instructed all the order-maintenance bodies and Iranian citizens to detain him on sight and bring him to the Prosecutor's Office. This statement was made after an absolute majority of the deputies of the Iranian parliament voted for removing the president from power. Hashemi Rafsanjani, chairman of parliament, stated at the end of the session that the name of Mr Bani-Sadr as the president has disappeared from the lexicon of the Islamic Republic. He also called on everybody to return to the main slogan--anti-American one. A large part of deputies have signed a letter to the Islamic Revolutionary Prosecutor's Office in a demand to consider the case of Bani-Sadr's criminal conduct and to institute judicial proceedings against him.

Musavi Kho'iniha, deputy chairman of parliament, who spoke at the parliament meeting, said that a book of secret documents discovered at the U.S. Embassy, by the "Moslem students--the followers of the course of imam" comprises papers, which discredit Bani-Sadr. Musavi Kho'iniha stated that Bani-Sadr was given an evaluation at the U.S. Embassy long before the anti-shah revolution. According to one of the documents the embassy pointed out the advisability of counting on Bani-Sadr for the sake of realisation of U.S. plans with regard to Iran. Meanwhile the whereabouts of Bani-Sadr ever since he was dismissed from the post of the supreme commander-in-chief of the Iranian Armed Forces remain unknown. The Iranian official authorities have denied reports by Western news agencies that Bani-Sadr fled the country. The authorities' opinion is that he, constantly changing hide-outs, keeps staying in Iran. The decision of the Islamic Revolutionary Prosecutor's Office on the arrest of Bani-Sadr points out that any person giving aid to him or facilitating his going abroad will be called to account. In accordance with the Iranian Constitution, a new president of the country is to be elected within fifty days of the confirmation by Ayatollah Khomeyni of the parliament's decision on removing Bani-Sadr from power. In the period a provisional three-member presidential council is to perform the duties of the president.

Demonstrations are again taking place in Tehran today in support of the decision of the country's leadership on removing Bani-Sadr from power. The demonstrations are timed for the funeral of the victims of sanguinary clashes which occurred in the streets of the capital on June 20. The Islamic Revolutionary Prosecutor's Office announced the execution by firing squad of another eight participants in anti-government actions.

PRAVDA CRITICIZES BEGIN'S 'SHOCKING' INTERVIEW

PM221548 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jun 81 p 5

[I. Tarutin "Rejoinder": "Worthy of the Laurels of Herostratus"]

[Text] Israeli Prime Minister Begin has a chance of winning the same dubious laurels as Herostratus, who burned down the temple of Artemis at Ephesus. In an interview with the CBS television company, the prime minister demonstrated a rare example of impudence and disregard for world public opinion. He gave his interview against the background of universal indignation over his country's bandit-like air attack on the nuclear research center in a Baghdad suburb. What happened? Begin stated that Tel Aviv would continue to make attacks on neighboring Arab countries if it "considers the activity dangerous to its security." "On the basis of the precedent created by the recent attack on Iraq's nuclear center," he threatened, "I and subsequent Israeli prime ministers will order the destruction of any similar center before it is commissioned."

Israel's provocative stance is based on the full support given to it by the United States. It is no accident that Begin's shocking interview appeared after Washington had stated that it would veto any UN Security Council draft resolution demanding that Israel be brought to book. So Tel Aviv and Washington must have equal shares in the glory as the Herostratus who has kindled a conflagration in the Near East.

USSR SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM MEETS 22 JUN

LD221140 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] A routine session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium was held in the Kremlin today under the chairmanship of Kuznetsov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Presidium examined questions connected with the holding of the fifth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th Convocation. Agenda proposals and procedures for the work of the session of the supreme organ of state power were discussed and approved. There was discussion of the results of the public discussion of the draft foundations for housing legislation of the USSR and the union republics. A report on this was delivered by Konoplev, chairman of the Commission for Housing, Municipal Economy and Consumer Services of the Council of the Union. He noted that the draft law has aroused great interest among Soviet people. Many local soviets of workers deputies, front-rank collectives, scientific institutions and the wide public took part in discussing it in the course of which more than 20,000 proposals and observations were expressed. All will be attentively analyzed and summed up. This has made it possible to improve the draft considerably, making it more fully reflect the requirements of social development and the aims laid down by the 26th CPSU Congress. The session stressed the importance of the new bill which touches the interests of every Soviet person and embodies important guarantees for the realization by citizens of their constitutional right to housing.

The Supreme Soviet Presidium then heard a report by the secretary of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Council of the Union, Zagladin, on a draft law on the legal position of foreign citizens in the USSR. The Presidium noted that the standing commissions of the chambers, together with the interested USSR ministries and departments, had done extra work on the draft law--which is fully in accord with the USSR Constitution and international treaties--taking account of established practice.

The Presidium decided to pass the drafts of the foundations of housing legislation of the USSR and union republics and also of the law on the legal position of foreign citizens in the USSR to the fifth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet for examination.

The Presidium also examined the question of the work of the Soviet of People's Deputies of the Moldavian SSR on ensuring housing construction and the building of communal and sociocultural facilities. Summing up the exchange of views, Comrade Kuznetsov stressed that the Moldavian soviets have focused their attention on key problems of construction and the development of the construction industry. A system of measures is being implemented in the republic to step up the activity of the soviets in order to ensure implementation of plans for building housing and communal and sociocultural facilities and for fuller use of all existing reserves. These vitally important matters were in the field of vision of the recent republican conferences and seminars of officials of the soviets and were actively discussed at sessions of the Supreme Soviet of the Moldavian SSR devoted to the tasks of the soviets arising from the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium passed relevant decisions.

The session also discussed certain other questions of state life. Taking part in discussion of the agenda were members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo Grishin, Kunayev, Romanov and Shcherbitskiy, candidate member of the Politburo Rashidov and other comrades.

LATVIAN SUPREME SOVIET SESSION OPENS 11 JUN

PM221142 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 12 Jun 81 p 1

[Excerpts] LATINFORM--On 11 Jun in Riga, in the Latvian CP Central Committee house of political enlightenment, the 3d session of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, opened.

The hall was filled with deputies--leading workers in industry, construction, transportation and agriculture; party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol workers and figures in science, culture, literature and art.

At 1100 hours the following comrades took their seats--A.E. Voss, E.Ya. Aushkap, Ya. Ya. Vagris, R.O. Verro, V.I. Dmitriyev, S.I. Postnikov, Yu. Yu. Ruben, P.Ya. Stratumanis, V.A. Chemm, A.K. Zitmanis, E.M. Ozols, and B.K. Pugo.

The session was opened by V.S. Klibik, chairman of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet.

The session participants honored the memory of A. Ye. Kartsev, a Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet deputy who had died, with a minute's silence.

After listening to the report of the Credentials Commission, delivered by its chairman, Deputy P.I. Valeksali, the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet resolved to recognize the authority as Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet deputies of V.I. Dmitriyev, elected 11 January 1981 to Riga's 77th Electoral Okrug, and K.A. Shpogis, elected 24 May 1981 to Riga's 58th Electoral Okrug.

The agenda for the session, which had been examined and approved at the meeting of the council of elders, was ratified:

1. The tasks of Latvian SSR soviets arising from the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the instructions contained in the speeches of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

2. The tasks of the republic's local soviets to increase output of livestock products on citizens' personal plots.

3. Ratification of the decrees of the Latvian Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Deputy P. Ya. Stratumanis, chairman of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, delivered the reports on the tasks of Latvian SSR soviets arising from the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the instructions contained in the speeches of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Deputy P.Ya. Strautmanis, chairman of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, delivered the concluding speech.

The session unanimously adopted a resolution "On the Tasks of Latvian SSR Soviets Arising From the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the Instructions Contained in the Speeches of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium."

The session went on to examine the second question on the agenda. Deputy R.O. Verro, first deputy chairman of the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers, delivered the report on the tasks of the republic's local soviets to increase the output of livestock products in citizens' personal plots.

With this, the session was declared closed.

On 12 June the 3d session of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, will continue its work.

ESTONIAN SUPREME SOVIET MEETING IN TALLINN 11 JUN

LD191533 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA 12 Jun 81 p 1

[Excerpts] ETA--The 3d session of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, took place in Tallinn yesterday, 11th June.

It was held at a time when all the Soviet people have launched, with tremendous enthusiasm, a struggle for the successful implementation of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. The deputies brought with them from the republic's cities and rayons the high creative mood of labor collectives and every working person's desire to devote all his forces to the motherland, for the sake of the successful implementation of the party's impressive plans.

It was 1000. Seats in the boxes were filled by Comrades K. Vayno, I. Kebin, V. Klauson, K. Lebedev, V. Kyao, O. Merimaa, R. Ristlaan, A. Ryuytel, A.-B. Upsu, N. Yuganson, D. Visnapuu, I. Toome, M. Vannas; Deputy Chairman of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers Kh. Veldi, A. Gren, B. Saul and A. Tregubov, V. Vakht, secretary of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and members of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

M. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, took part in the session.

Those present honored the memory of Deputy P. Gromov, who has died.

In accordance with a report by Deputy A. Meri, chairman of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Mandate Commission, the session confirmed Deputy A. Soydla, who was elected to replace the former deputy for the Tallinnskiy-Belinskiy Electoral Okrug No 28.

The following agenda was approved:

1. On the tasks of Estonian SSR soviets of people's deputies in light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

2. On the draft Estonian SSR law "On the Conservation of the Atmosphere" and the draft Estonian SSR law "On the Conservation and Exploitation of the Animal World."

3. On certain changes in the composition of Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet standing commissions.

4. On the ratification of Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees.

A report on the first item on the agenda was delivered by Deputy I. Kebin, chairman of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

A report on the second item of the agenda was delivered by deputy Ye. Filatov, chairman of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Commission for Nature Conservation and the Rational Utilization of Natural Resources.

The session adopted a resolution "On the Tasks of Estonian SSR Soviets of People's Deputies in Light of the 26th CPSU Congress Decisions" and the Estonian SSR laws "On the Conservation of the Atmosphere" and "on the Conservation and Exploitation of the Animal World."

After examining the third item on the agenda the session made certain amendments to the composition of Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet standing commissions.

Deputy V. Vakht, secretary of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, spoke on the fourth item on the agenda. The Supreme Soviet ratified the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees.

On this the 3d Session of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, finished work.

TADZHIK SSR SUPREME COURT APPOINTMENTS REPORTED

LD181029 [Editorial Report] Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian on 31 May publishes on page 3 a decree of the Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet dated 29 May 1981 appointing Sergey Mikhailovich Amosov, Aleksandr Vasilyevich Demeshev, and Sayyera Olimovna Yusupova members of the Tadzhik SSR Supreme Court.

PRAVDA ON DEVELOPMENT OF SIBERIAN GAS DEPOSITS

LD191621 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jun 81 p 2

[Vladimir Lisin "Economic Review": "Siberia's Gas"]

[Text] Step Northward

For centuries people have frozen in this place unaware that under their feet was an entire ocean of natural gas capable of keeping millions of people warm. Now we know that the Urengoy deposit alone conceals over 6 trillion cubic meters of fuel. It has associates which, although smaller, are also world famous--the Medvezhye and Yamburgskoye deposits...

Siberian gas' hour of glory has come. This type of raw material and fuel has come to the fore in our economy. Speaking at the 26th party congress, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, noted: "I believe that it is necessary, as a task of paramount economic and political importance, to highlight the rapid increase in the extraction of Siberian gas."

Today it is impossible even to imagine our economy without this natural storehouse designed to ensure in the present 5-year plan the entire increase in the extraction of "blue fuel" in the country. By 1985 Urengoy alone is to ensure about 40 percent of all-union extraction.

It is becoming obvious that, however hard it was to make the assault on the Tyumen north, it was essential. With the biggest West Siberian gas deposits alone it is possible at the present stage to radically resolve the fuel problem--perhaps the most urgent problem of today's economy.

We embarked on the path of gasification later than other states. In 1958 the country was extracting less than 30 billion cubic meters of gas. The tally now runs into hundreds of billions. The Soviet Union has joined the ranks of the world's leading gas powers. Is this not a gigantic leap, not a feat the people!

Gas is the fuel of the present. Even more it is the fuel of the immediate future, but not only fuel but a very valuable chemical raw material. That is why the party and government are paying such great attention to it. The country's main natural gas extraction base has been created in the north of Tyumenskaya Oblast under very hard conditions and in an unprecedentedly rapid period--virtually 10 years. The necessary material and technical base has been formed for implementing the crucial new tasks set by the party. By the end of the 5-year plan the Siberians are to produce over 200 billion cubic meters of "blue gold." Over the current 5-year period about 1.3 trillion cubic meters are to be extracted from the Tyumen region, which is almost three times the amount extracted in the previous 5-year period.

A Word About Rear Services

The concept exists of the deposit's auxiliary installations for gas wells. To obtain a certain quantity of fuel from the subterranean depths, it is necessary not only to drill the essential number of boreholes but also to install a number of technological, repair and other establishments, lay roads, organize electricity supplies and so forth. It is mainly the subdivisions of the USSR Ministry for Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises which supply auxiliary installations for gas deposits. How is it managing? We can follow this from the example of the Medvezhye deposit; this underground deposit long since reached its planned figures, yet only half the auxiliary installations have been supplied. Devices for the comprehensive production of gas have been constructed, but people have "forgotten" about the auxiliary services. The lack of reliable rear services is having an increasing effect with every passing year on the quality of the work of the Medvezhye deposit workers.

These shortcomings were revealed even more markedly in the work of construction workers to provide auxiliary installations for the Urengoy deposit. While the Medevezhye deposit reached its planned capacity in 6 years, Urengoy is scheduled to reach it in half the time.

Construction workers now have additional concerns, yet they are few in numbers. In recent years the number of people here has shown virtually no increase although the volume of work to be fulfilled has increased several times over.

True, a new trust, the Urengoygazstroy, was created here comparatively recently. Its main task is to construct housing and social and consumer service establishments in the city. Before that the Urengoygazpromstroy trust from which the "newcomer" has been derived engaged in not only industrial but also civil construction. What has this innovation provided? So far the expected return has not been obtained from this at Urengoy, for both trusts are now experiencing a very acute shortage of skilled cadres and equipment.

Nor have urban matters improved. The enlarged Novyy Urengoy is experiencing an acute shortage of well-appointed housing. Many thousands of families are forced to live in trucks and trailers. The deadlines for commissioning vitally important projects--a bakery, milk factory, children's preschool institutions and trade and consumer service enterprises--are constantly being broken.

It must be noted that not only trusts but even the entire Glavtyumenneftegazstroy are becoming incapable of coping with the efficient direction of the work of the numerous subdivisions scattered throughout the oblast. We are alerted by the fact that the construction workers are ensuring the entire increase in work volumes at the expense of the oil industry workers' orders.

Of course, the base of the oil extractors must be developed. There can be no two opinions here. But who will fulfill the program for development in the sphere of the gas sector? That is why the question of creating a new construction main administration taking into account the tasks facing the gas industry workers is now posing itself acutely.

A certain force of inertia can be seen in the fact that construction workers are reluctant to travel north where gas has been discovered. In addition, the main administration has already regulated its relations with the oil industry workers and the transportation network in the central Ob region is far easier than in the north of the oblast. However, in the interests of the matter it is essential to redirect construction workers toward the new tasks.

Roads Mean Life

The provision of auxiliary installations for gas deposits is being substantially delayed now because of the lack of hard-surface roads. These roads are particularly essential here in the Tyumen north where if you deviate even a little from the track laid you immediately get stuck in a swamp. Last summer's many months' delay in commissioning the fourth installation at Urengoy and the disruptions in drilling occurred mainly because of the lack of thoroughfares. The construction workers are now going out to the construction sites of the seventh and eighth gas production installations, yet the road to them has not been laid. In the current 5-year period we must reach the Yamburgskoye deposit situated further north. For this it is important to embark right now on the construction of roads and moorings at Obskaya Bay. However, the leadership of the USSR Ministry of Transport Construction is in no hurry to increase the capacity of its subdivisions in the region.

This year the road builders must treble the volume of work, yet the material resources and manpower they have for fulfilling this task are only at the level of previous years. There is a lack of interdepartmental coordination here. Because the plans of different ministries have not been coordinated the overall business of supplying the national economy with natural gas is suffering.

Incidentally, the USSR Gosplan interdepartmental territorial commission for questions of the development of the West Siberian oil and gas complex could do a great deal in this direction. However, to this day it has not embarked on vigorous, purposeful work. The Tyumen people are already experiencing specific, businesslike aid from the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium commission for the West Siberian oil and gas complex.

Yet Gosplan is still slow to develop at full strength the work of this important organ, in the Tyumen area, although this was mentioned at the 26th party congress.

There has long been talk of moving the 200-kilometer interfield railroad from the Nadym moorings to Urengoy to the jurisdiction of the USSR Ministry of Railways. At present this railroad is owned by the construction workers who restored the track themselves. But the Nadym station, for instance, is a landing serving about 100 clients. Lack of departmental coordination is holding up the increase in shipments. As a result the interfield railroad has become a "bottleneck" in Urengoy's development. Last year just 750,000 tons of freight were shipped on it, although its planned capacity is greater.

Nor will the Surgut-Urengoy railroad, which should now have reached the new city, resolve fully the questions connected with the creation of a reliable transportation network. I think there is a point in extending the interfield line to Salekhard. An opportunity will then emerge for sharply increasing the rate at which this very rich region is developed. Unfortunately, so far this problem is utterly incapable of getting beyond the talking stage.

The lack of centralized energy supplies is delaying the development of the field and city. Urengoy's existing energy capacities make it possible to supply only establishments as they exist at present, with no thought for their expansion. For this reason a temporary power station has to be erected at every refining installation. The deposit is "losing" something like 50 boreholes because the more progressive drilling devices running on electricity cannot be used instead of the diesel-powered devices. However, the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification is still unable to commission a high-tension power line between Surgut and Urengoy and thus resolve a very acute problem.

Beginning in 1984 the region will experience an even more acute shortage of electricity. That is why it is essential right now to begin construction of an Urengoy GRES.

Considering the Long Term

Only 5 years ago an underground main pipeline was laid from West Siberia to the center of the country in 2 years. In this 5-year plan two main lines must be constructed in 1 year. Where is the way out? Seemingly the simplest thing is to increase the throughput capacity of the gas pipeline by increasing the pipes' diameter. Indeed, this is a highly effective method. However, experience and scientific research convince us that the optimum pipe diameter has now been achieved. There is a reserve, and a large one--increasing the pressure when pumping the gas. This will be particularly effective if, before transportation, the gas is also cooled, which substantially reduced its volume. If you compare a pipeline with a diameter of 1,420 mm working at 75 atmospheres with the same main pipeline with cooled gas traveling along it at 120 atmospheres then the latter's throughput capacity will be approximately double. The effect is enormous, there's no denying: There is no longer any need to install a second gas pipeline. Of course, the transition to a qualitatively new degree of installation of underground pipelines is a very complex but essential business.

In this connection it is worth dwelling in particular on the aid given by science. The employees of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences Ye. O. Paton electric welding institute, together with specialists from the Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises, have created an excellent complex for welding large-diameter pipes. While ensuring the immaculate quality of the welding under virtually any weather conditions, the complex is quadrupling labor productivity. Many foreign firms have bought the license for this type of welding. This complex, which has been named Sever, is now being applied successfully on the Tyumen lines. It may be said that this is one of the swallows which brings the spring on its wings.

The northern deposits are unique. For instance, at Urengoy there is also gas condensate and oil. The gas of the Tyumen north contains a large quantity of the ethane necessary for the production of ethylene--one of the most important monomers.

These are all yet further arguments in favor of the comprehensive development of the natural deposits.

In 1978 an experimental device was constructed at Urengoy for obtaining fuel and lubricants from gas condensate. In the time since then thousands of tons of fuel have been produced here. The national economic saving has totaled over R1 million. Mobile installations for the production of fuel and lubricants and stationary ones for the production of high-octane gasoline will soon begin operation. After all, gas condensate is easier and quicker to refine than oil.

Such an approach is the first experience of the comprhensive development of resources in the practice of exploiting gas condensate deposits. However, so far it is of a local nature, so to speak, and is directed only at satisfying local needs. But a precise and clear program is needed right now to transform this region from just a fuel base into a base of the petrochemical industry too.

The north's gas deposits are also veritable factories of cheap electricity capable of ensuring not only their own needs but also of passing on a considerable proportion of this electricty to the country's unified grid. Even after the basic stocks of the deposits have been exhausted there will still be enough gas for power station furnaces for many decades to come.

Serious thought must be given to the utilization of secondary energy resources at compressor stations. After all, the total capacity of gas pumping units installed on the country's underground arteries is in excess of 18 million kilowatts. That is three times the capacity of the Sayano-Shushenskaya GES, the largest in the world. The utilization of secondary energy resources for supplying heat for various consumers would make it possible to save up to 3 billion cubic meters of gas a year. This heat is now being used by only 10 percent. Yet an enormous potential is concealed here for developing agricultural production and the subsidiary facilities of the sector's enterprises. Of course, the solution of this problem depends not only on the gas industry workers but also on many other ministries and departments.

The development of the north's natural storehouse is a task for all the people. It is very important that it should be resolved from the state's viewpoint--precisely and efficiently, as required by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

PROBLEMS WITH MACHINES FOR SIBERIA DISCUSSED

PM221555 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian on 16 June publishes on page 2 a 1,600-word article by R. Arutyundv, first deputy minister of heavy and transport machine building, under the headline "Equipment Designed for the North." Noting that his sector has "accumulated some experience in creating and producing equipment for the northern regions of Siberia and the Far East" and that "we must set up the production of the equipment for which the construction workers, transportion workers, miners and geologists of Siberia and the extreme north have an acute need." Arutyunov complains that "our plans do not always coincide with the plans of our subcontracting sectors." He goes on to cite examples of this, pointing out that it is not to the advantage of the subcontracting sectors to undertake the small-series production of materials and subassemblies for use under northern conditions and that they therefore "try to avoid fulfilling such assignments." The article notes that coordination is frequently lacking, that "machine builders frequently have to install ordinary materials and subassemblies, and as a result under the hard operating conditions the equipment breaks down more frequently and enormous sums are spent on its repair." Finally Arutyunov claims that "it is essential to think seriously about how to increase the economic interest of sectors and enterprises in the production of this equipment and materials and subassemblies for it" and argues the need for centers for the technical servicing of equipment designed for northern conditions.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES SESSION ON ENERGETICS OPENS

PM220817 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 3 Jun 81 p 3

[ETA report: "Horizons of Energetics"]

[Text] On 2 June a plenary session of the USSR Academy of Sciences scientific council on comprehensive problems of energetics opened in Tallinn, it is devoted to regional comprehensive problems of the development of energetics in the regions of the northwest and west of the USSR in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. The conference, in which the country's scientists and leading energy specialists are taking part, is being held at the center of the Estonian SSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Thermophysics and Electrophysics.

Hero of Socialist Labor Academican L. Melentyev, the chairman of the council, delivered an opening address to those assembled and described the main trends in the development of energetics.

Heroes of Socialist Labor D. Velikanov and V. Subbotin, corresponding members of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and Doctors of Technical Sciences Yu. Mazur and A. Zelinger delivered reports and briefings at the plenary session, dwelling in particular on the problems of developing the energy complex and a unified power system in the northwest of the USSR.

The council will be at work in Tallinn for 3 days. Among other questions its participants will discuss the comprehensive exploitation of oil shales in the interests of further developing the national economy.

Responsible workers of the Estonian CP Central Committee and the Estonian Council of Ministers are taking part in the work of the conference.

BRIEFS

GAS, STEEL, FERTILIZER PRODUCTION--Moscow, 17 Jun (TASS)--In the first 5 months of the year the USSR extracted 12 billion cubic meters of gas more than in the same period last year, an increase of about seven percent. Gasmen have extracted 2 billion 700,000 cubic meters of gas over the 5-month plan. These figures are given in EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA, which publishes details of the achievements of various branches of the Soviet economy. The daily average smelting of steel was 10.11 percent greater this May than in last December, and production of rolled metals up by 9.1 percent. The output of mineral fertilizers increased by five percent in these 5 months in comparison with the same period last year, and 46 million tons were produced, 360,000 tons over plan. Those who deliver raw material to mineral fertilizer plants have improved their work. The output of yellow phosphorous was 15 percent higher than in the first 5 months last year. [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0940 GMT 17 Jun 81 LD]

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 21-22 JUN

LD230455 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 21-22 June. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

21 June

In Uzbekistan 100,000 tons of grain crops have reached procurement points, much more than at this time last year. Cereals are being procured in Kashkadarinskaya and Surkhandarinskaya Oblasts. (0200 GMT)

22 June

Grain harvesting has begun in Dzhambulskaya Oblast in Kazakhstan. Grain crops here occupy more than 600,000 hectares and Dzhamblskaya Oblast farmers plan to harvest them in 18-20 days. The harvest effort is expanding in Chemkentskaya Oblast where all the southern rayons are threshing barley and wheat. Ukraine farms have prepared 2 million tons of hay, which is 40 percent of the planned total quantity. (0400 GMT)

Kazakh machine operators have completed the inter-row dressing of corn. On an area of almost 2.5 million hectares cultivators prepared the soil and spread mineral fertilizer. In the south of the republic mass watering of corn has started. (0600 GMT)

Harvesting has commenced in the Caucasian foothills. Selective harvesting has begun in Anapskiy, Abinskiy, Krymskiy, (?Kirovskiy) and other rayons in Krasnodarskiy Kray. (1400 GMT)

PARTY, STATE DECISIONS ON HORSE BREEDING, CROPS

PM230807 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Jun 81 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS "Official Section"]

[Excerpt] On the Development of Horse Breeding

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have discussed the question of measures to develop horse breeding.

As the resolution adopted notes, in recent years in a number of republics, krays and oblasts there has been an unwarranted reduction in the number of horses. In many kolkhozes and sovkhozes due attention is not being paid to questions of the reproduction of young horses. Horse breeding for meat and milk and for equestrian sport and tourism are developing inadequately. Farms frequently use tractors and motor vehicles to move freight over short distances, to work the kolkhoz members' and sovkhoz workers' subsidiary plots and to perform several other transportation and field operations although it would be more economical to use horses for them.

The Communist Party Central Committees and councils of ministers of the union republics, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, kraykoms, obkoms and raykoms, the councils of ministers of the autonomous republics, and krayispolkoms, oblispolkoms and rayispolkoms are instructed to discuss the question of the status of horse breeding in the kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises and organizations and to formulate and implement measures to increase the numbers of horses, improve their reproduction and ensure their rational utilization in agricultural and transportation work.

A target has been set for an increase in 1981-85 in the number of horses and foals being reared and also in state purchase of horses for slaughter for meat.

The councils of ministers of the RSFSR, the Uzbek SSR, the Kazakh SSR, the Kirgiz SSR and the Tadzhik SSR were ordered to ensure the further development of the raising of herd horses for meat and to organize large specialized horse-raising sovkhozes and horse-breeding units for meat production and also units for the production of kumiss.

The kolkhozes, sovkhozes, stud farms and other agricultural enterprises and organizations are recommended to pay out of the farms' material incentive fund monetary bonuses amounting to R50 for each foal raised until weaning, on condition that no less than 40 percent of the foals from an allocated group of mares are reared.

For the drovers of sovkhozes, stud farms and other state agricultural enterprises and organizations which tend horses on semidesert, desert and mountain pastures and also on the Kizlyar pastures the payment of wage increments for uninterrupted service in a specialty on a given farm and the granting of additional paid annual leave will be introduced from 1981.

The appropriate USSR ministries and departments and the councils of ministers of the union republics are instructed to implement measures to improve selection and breeding work in horseraising and the work of the state stud farms, to develop equestrian sport on a mass scale in the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and equestrian tourism, to organize the hire of horses and the production of horse-drawn carts, sleighs, harnesses, saddles, shoes, horseshoe nails and trailer equipment, and also to train skilled cadres for horse breeding.

On Introducing the Best Strains More Quickly

A provision on the state testing and zoning of strains of agricultural crops has been approved by the USSR Government.

The provision defines the tasks, procedure and conditions of work and also the material and technical supplies for state strain-testing stations and sectors, their reciprocal relations with the farms where they are organized and the procedure for creating and using seed stocks and zoning new strains of agricultural crops.

To supplement the existing acts measures have been stipulated which are designed to accelerate the study of agricultural crops strains and their introduction into production, and to ensure the assessment of the tested strains not only for yield and resistance to diseases and pests but also for their suitability for industrial methods [po tekhnologichnosti], that is, for the strains' suitability for crop-growing methods involving the large-scale use of machinery.

The USSR Council of Ministers has granted the right to the directors of sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises, and has recommended the kolkhoz boards to award bonuses to the heads of specialists of the strain-testing sectors formed on contractual conditions on these farms for the overfulfillment of the plans set for the indicated sectors for the production of agricultural products and also the plans for the reproduction of the seeds of zoned and promising strains.

ESTONIA'S VAYNO ON FARMING ACHIEVEMENTS, TASKS

PM221505 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 16 Jun 81 p 2

[Article by K. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee: "A Confident Start"]

[Text] I am writing these lines immediately after the Estonian CP Central Committee plenum which confirmed a plan of measures to fulfill the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and also discussed matters relating to the republic party organization's work with cadres. These questions are inextricably connected since it is people who will be implementing the party's projects.

Estonian SSR agriculture can be proud of the people who have grown up over recent 5-year plans. Two-thirds of farm leaders have higher specialized education. More than 4,000 specialists with higher education--on average 13 per farm--are working in the various areas of agricultural production. In livestock units one in three milkmaids, swineherds, calf attendants and stockmen is a first or second class master. It is important to use combat detachment correctly and to select people for work which suits their knowledge and inclinations.

The Estonian CP Central Committee plenum was addressed by Kh. Raud, senior livestock expert at the Lenin Sovkhoz in Tartuskiy Rayon. She made the apt remark that work with people is a combination of exactingness and concern. So it is. Concern for people and for better cultural, consumer and working conditions for agricultural workers is a very important part of the measures whose main task is to ensure the absolute fulfillment of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

Significant measures will be implemented to improve agricultural workers' production conditions. A broad program has been outlined for the modernization of existing units and labor-intensive processes are being mechanized. This will enable us to considerably improve labor productivity and reduce labor expenditure per unit output. Labor expenditure on the production of one quintal of milk will be reduced to 3.2 man-hours, labor expenditure on obtaining a weight increase of one quintal in young cattle will be reduced to 15 man-hours and in hogs to 8.5 man-hours.

Estonia laid a pretty good agricultural production foundation in the 10th 5-Year Plan. The annual cow milk yield reached 3,636 kg. Last year 186 quintals of meat and 809 quintals of milk were produced in the republic per 100 hectares of agricultural land. This is a high level which will be difficult to surpass, but surpass it we can and must. As Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said in Tbilisi, all republics must make their maximum contribution to the implementation of the food program.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's appeal that stockraising be regarded as the shock front inspired Estonian rural workers. They are working to guarantee the fulfillment of the program elaborated in the republic in accordance with which by the end of the 11th 5-Year Plan meat production will increase by 13 percent compared with the average annual level in the 10th 5-Year Plan, milk production by 5 percent and egg production by 8 percent. The task is to raise average cow milk yields to 4,000 kg by 1985--421 kg more than in 1980. This year no republic farm must obtain less than 3,000 kg of milk per cow. The number of cattle on kolkhozes and sovkhozes will increase by 6 percent over the 5-year period: cows by 8 percent; hogs by 11 percent and sheep by 100 percent. This means that the public sector will have about 70 head of cattle, 26 cows and 108 hogs per 100 hectares of cultivated land.

Many collectives are adopting higher socialist pledges. Milkmaids at the Selya dairy unit on the Vyandra Sovkhoz, headed by Hero of Socialist Labor Liyvi Saar, member of the Estonian CP Central Committee, have decided to obtain 5,000 kg of milk from each of their 500 cows in 1985--500kg more than in 1980. The stockraisers on the 9 Maya Kolkhoz in Paydeskiy Rayon plan to increase the dairy herd in the current 5-year plan from 1,200 to 1,500 cows and raise productivity to 5,150 kg. As a result the farm will be able to produce 7,500 tons of milk per year--13 percent more than the annual average in the 10th 5-Year Plan.

The movement started by Hero of Socialist Labor Leyda Peyps, delegate to the 26th CPSU Congress, continues among the republic's milkmaids. Now one Estonian milkmaid in two gets 150 plus tons of milk per annum from each of her group of cows. For the third successive 5-year plan Leyda Augustovna herself is heading the competition among machine milking experts working on unit with milk lines.

Modern refrigerator facilities have been installed in most units to improve milk quality. Most dairy unit products are shipped to processing industry enterprises by special transport. On many kolkhozes and sovkhozes milk sold to the state is received directly at the unit. As a result 90 percent is marketed as first class.

Nine-tenths of the cows in kolkhoz and sovkhoz herds are purebred. It is planned to create new types of black-and-white and red Estonian cattle with an annual productivity of 7,000-8,000 kg of milk with a 3.8-4 percent fat content.

Fattening of livestock is of paramount importance. By the end of the 5-year plan meat production will increase by 16 percent compared with last year. All livestock intended for sale to the state will undergo intensive fattening. The plan is to increase the average surrender weight to 450 kg compared with 430 kg in 1980. The proportion of marketed cattle in the high and medium fatness categories will reach 95 percent.

A lot of work has been done in recent years in the hograising sphere. The sector has been placed on an industrial footing. Hog farms have been modernized and flow production techniques have been produced on most of them. Pork now accounts for 48 percent of the total meat balance. It is planned to increase average annual pork production by 24 percent. During the 5-year plan the average daily weight increase for hogs in the fattening process will rise from 424 to 500 grams, and fodder consumption per quintal of weight grain will fall to 5.6 quntals of fodder units.

On leading hog farms the growth rate will be considerably higher. The hog raisers on the Hayyu Kolkhoz in Raplaskiy Rayon, for example, will increase pork production by 50 percent by 1988 to 1,350 tons. The average daily weight increase on the farm will rise from 400 to 500 grams.

Some 465 circular routes have been organized in the republic to purchase milk from kolkhoz members', sovkhoz workers' and employees' personal plots. Shipments of around 90 percent of the milk procured from personal plots are organized centrally. Some 35 traveling reception stations are operating in accordance with pre-agreed schedules to collect livestock from the population. In 1980 personal plots accounted for 18 percent of total milk purchases and 8 percent of total meat purchases.

We are well aware that all our plans to develop stockraising will remain wishful thinking unless they are backed up by the preferential development of fodder production. Every farm in the republic has elaborated comprehensive measures to create a stable fodder base. In the current 5-year plan kolkhozes and sovkhozes will increase average annual grain production for forage purposes by 26 percent, hay and cured hay production by 13 percent, silage production by 14 percent, and fodder root crops and potato production by 50 percent. The fodder yield will increase considerably. According to our calculations, the grain yield per hectare will increase by 22 percent. In the current 5-year plan 130,000 hectares of unproductive land will be radically improved and hayfields and pastures of the intensive kind will be created on it.

The intention is to apply to every hectare of meadowland 110 kg of nitrogen and a corresponding quantity of potassium and phosphorus fertilizers every year and to get 2-3 cuts of grass. By levelling the meadows and removing all the rocks it will be possible to lower the mowing height by 5-6 cm. According to our calculations, this will increase grass-based fodder production by 30-35 percent.

We are particularly concerned about increasing fodder protein production. By the end of the 5-year plan sowing of pulse crops and pulse crops mixed with grain crops will increase eightfold. The role of clover and alfalfa will increase. Protein-rich crops such as rape and goat's rue will be introduced into production.

The conveyor system of meadow culture will be employed everywhere. By using early, mid-season and late maturing types of perennial grasses it will be possible to arrange continuous harvesting throughout the growing season. This alone will increase the protein content of fodder by 10-15 percent. Other sources are also being sought--production of hydrolytic yeasts from peat and wood waste, manufacture of protein concentrate from green plants and meat and bone meal from stockraising, poultry farming and fur farming waste. Some 599 fodder shops and plants have been installed to make fodder utilization more efficient at stockraising units in the republic. During the 5-year period another 25 fodder shops will be constructed. Almost all the fodder will be administered to livestock in prepared form. Farms are giving special thought to better fodder utilization. During the 5-year period the capacity of farm and interfarm enterprises producing mixed feeds will be trebled.

The republic's mixed feed enterprises will be able to produce annually around 200,000 tons of fodder, containing at least 16-percent protein, for feeding highly productive dairy cattle. There will be a considerable increase in the preparation of mineral and protein and vitamin additives. The Vyayke-Maarya Kolkhoz will produce about 15,000 tons of macro-and micro-element mixtures per annum. This is enough to fully satisfy the needs of public sector livestock raising. By the end of the current 5-year plan production of grass meal will increase by 18 percent and production of pelleted fodder and granules will double.

Development of storage facilities will help to preserve fodder quality. During the 5-year period 800,000 cubic meters of storage space will be constructed for silage and cured hay, which will fully provide for kolkhoz and sovkhoz needs. Hay storage facilities will increase by 126,000 tons. It is also planned to construct storage facilities for 210,000 tons of roots and potatoes and for 200,000 tons of forage grain. The latter will all be stored in purpose-built [kapitalnyy] granaries.

These are our plans. The republic's workers have all embarked on their fulfillment. The 5-month targets were fulfilled. In the 5-month period the average milk yield per cow exceeded 1,450 kg and the average weight of marketed cattle was very nearly 450 kg. Spring field work was carried out at the right time from the agrotechnical viewpoint. The tending of crops and development of fodder procurement continue. So the foundation has been laid and a good start has been made to the new 5-year plan.

KUNAYEV ADDRESSES KAZAKH SHEEP HERDERS AT CONFERENCE

PM221354 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jun 81 p 1

[Text of "introductory speech by Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee" delivered at the opening of a republic conference of sheep raisers in Alma-Ata on 8 June]

[Text] Dear comrades!

The Kazakh CP Central Committee and the republic's Council of Ministers have invited to this conference leading herdsmen and livestock unit chiefs, leaders of sovkhozes and kolkhozes, experts, scientists and executives of party, soviet and Komsomol organs.

We attach special significance to this conference primarily because the 26th CPSU Congress and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally have described stockraising as a shock front. This is a sector of the rural economy which plays a main role in implementing the food program formulated by the party.

The arable farmers, stockraisers and all the working people of Kazakhstan have actively embarked on fulfilling the 26th CPSU and 15th Kazakh CP Congresses decisions, which set the further increasing of the numbers of sheep and other types of livestock as a paramount task for the republic's sovkhozes and kolkhozes. Our conference is called on to formulate, discuss and adopt specific measures to successfully solve this task of state importance.

It is well known that Kazakhstan leads the country in terms of its sheep flock and the production of mutton, wool and karakul. It is gratifying that in a number of oblasts many sovkhozes and kolkhozes have noticeably increased the number of sheep in recent years. All 19 oblasts and 193 rayons are engaged in this important stockraising sector in the republic and there are over 600 specialized sovkhozes. There are 35 million sheep and goats in Kazakhstan. Some 16.5 million lambs have been produced this year. Never before has the republic achieved such high indicators. The production of meat, wool and karakul has increased considerably. This is the result of our remarkable herdsmens' great and intensive work, of the constant attention and concern of the party and government regarding the development of stockraising, and of the multifaceted and painstaking work of party, soviet and agricultural organs. (prolonged applause)

As you can see, our successes are great, and you, the lending sheepraisers, have done much to achieve them. At the same time it must be admitted that the rates of increase in sheep numbers and productivity still do not meet today's demands. Unfortunately, we have sovkhozes and kolkhozes which underfulfill the plans and socialist pledges. This is explained primarily by unsatisfactory animal care, the shortage of fodder, the infertility of a considerable number of sheep and unproductive expenditure. Many farms are handing over low-weight sheep for slaughter and are allowing the flock to be reduced. Such a situation cannot be tolerated.

In light of the clear and specific tasks which the party has set up, we must do our utmost to ensure that there are neither lagging farms nor individual lagging sheepraisers in the republic. It is important to make up for omissions everywhere and ensure a faster increase in animal numbers and productivity in all oblasts, rayons and farms.

The CPSU Central Committee and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally pay great attention to increasing Kazakhstan's sheep flock. In 1979 the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers adopted the resolution "On Measures To Develop Sheep Raising in the Kazakh SSR," with which you are all familiar. By 1990 it is planned to increase the production of meat, wool and other livestock products. We have all the conditions and potential to achieve this great and important goal. Primarily we have thousands of knowledgeable herdsmen who love their work and whose ranks are increasingly being reinforced by industrious, educated young people who worthily take over the older generations' labor baton.

Some 126,000 herdsmen are now working on the republic's farms. The motherland rates their work highly. Of Kazakhstan's 343 stockraisers honored with the title of Hero of Socialist Labor, 317 are herdsmen. Thousands of sheepraisers have been presented with USSR orders and medals. Some of these comrades are in this hall today. From the bottom of my heart I would like once more to cordially congratulate our leading workers and wish them new labor victories. (prolonged applause)

The successful solution of the tasks set by the party in developing sheepraising, like other agricultural sectors, is helped by the availability in the republic of extensive lands and considerable water resources. The main thing is to use them rationally. Much has been done to this end, and even more remains to be done. New sheepraising sovkhozes will be set up and the necessary equipment is being allocated. Large-scale work to provide pastures with water supplies and irrigate lands will continue. Some Ra.2 billion are being allocated for developing the republic's sheepraising. Much is being done to further improve herdsmen's working and cultural and consumer service conditions. Measures to introduce extra forms of incentives for sheepraisers to acheive good work indicators are currently being examined.

All these questions were discussed at the recent Kazakh CP Central Committee plenum, which set a number of specific tasks in developing stockraising. We must increase the numbers of sheep and goats by an average of 1.5 million annually. For this it is necessary to eliminate the above-mentioned shortcomings on sovkhozes and kolkhozes, ensure the unconditional fulfillment and overfulfillment of plans and pledges and concentrate all the efforts of herdsmen and other rural workers, party, soviet and agricultural organs and the press, television and radio on solving stockraising's urgent questions. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

40TH ANNIVERSARY OF GERMAN INVASION MARKED

Sokolov Statement

LD181740 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] In Moscow today a military-scientific conference was devoted to the 40th anniversary of the start of the Great Patriotic War. In reports and speeches, participants in the conference discussed the problems connected with the particular features of the strategic defense and the counterattack of Soviet troops which led, at first, to the downfall of the Blitzkreig doctrine and then to the full rout of fascist Germany. Opening the conference, USSR deputy minister of defense, [title as heard], Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Leonidovich Sokolov said in part:

[Begin Sokolov recording] The Great Patriotic War has gone down in history as one of the greatest clashes between the forces of imperialism and world reaction and the first socialist state in the world. Although 40 years have elapsed since the time when the Great Patriotic War began and 36 years since it ended, our people still view it as stirring history that affected the destinies of millions of Soviet people. The great interest in the events of the past war and its lessons is explained primarily by the fact that these have not lost their significance today. A study of them and their truthful elucidation permits a more correct understanding of the resolution of many political, economic, ideological and other important problems of modern times.

The experience of the Great Patriotic War is also of great significance in the further development of the art of war. The events of the past war remain a target for attacks and falsification by bourgeois politicians and ideologues. Shamelessly repeating the lie and slander of fascist propaganda regarding Germany's preventive war [preventivnaya voyna] against our country, today's falsifiers of history attribute to the Soviet Union nonexistent aggressive intentions and are attempting to belittle its contribution to the rout of fascims. Falsifying the facts of the last war, they are striving to make use of them to exacerbate the international situation. That is why, in marking the 40th anniversary of the perfidious attack by fascist Germany on our homeland, we must yet again point to the real reasons and to those guilty of unleashing the past war, recall its lessons and disclose the decisive role of the Soviet Union and its armed forces in routing the agressor. We are also making it our aim to analyze the signigicance of the experience and lessons of the initial period of the war to raise further the combat readiness of our armed forces.

Another task of the conference is to demonstrate that the myth of the Soviet military threat is unfounded. [end recording]

Kulikov on Imperialism

LD222022 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] In all parts of the Soviet Union today people honored the memory of all those who gave their lives for liberation from fascism.

According to the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty, Marshal Kulikov, the aggressive nature of imperialism has not changed since the attack by Hitlerite Germany. In an interview for Radio GDR, Kulikov noted that there were over 215 cases throughout the world where the U.S. had either intervened militarily or had threatened to use military force. Like fascism, the aggressive imperialist circles today were also spreading an unfounded myth about a Soviet threat in order to be able to continue the arms buildup. Kulikov said that the Brussels NATO decision was a particular danger to peace.